CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,263—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 6-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0 13-8
37-8 19-12		37-0 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B. L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

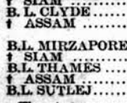
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain. about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne.20th ,,
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris.....4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton....18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any ports or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	29th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th November, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	21st Nov. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	About 8th Nov

THIS fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.
Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS"

THIS splendid First Class Iron steam ship built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—

"CITY OF PERTH" .....5th November.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth cabins. Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, "City Line of Steamers."

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following Steamer shall sail as under :—

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simons, will sail direct for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1890.
Mozambique and Ibo cargo will be transhipped from Zanzibar.
For Freights and passage apply to

EBJEE SHIVJEE,
Agent,
93, Bazar Gate Street, 20th October, 1890.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H.'s. S. S. BORAWA, WILL LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct, on or about the 27th inst.
The said Steamer will also carry cargo for Ibo and Mozambique.
For Freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.
Agents for H. H. The Sultan of Zanzibar.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohoila, 21st October, 1890.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 29th October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 25th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 26th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons on or about 31st October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 25th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd October, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2,900	31st October.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	On or about 25th Nov.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th October, 1890. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	12th Nov.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

EGYPT AND THE NILE.

BOMBAY TO THE FIRST CATARACT AND BACK IN 45 DAYS,

Including food on NILE STEAMER and 4 days HOTEL accommodation at Luxor.
FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT.....Rs. 1,070.
Full Particulars and Pamphlet of Tours up the NILE to the First and Second Cataracts, price six annas from

THOS. COOK & SON,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI
OR
BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital £500,000
,, Subscribed and paid up ...£250,000
Bankers and Agents in India.
Calcutta MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay ,, KING, KING AND CO.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London.
THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negotiate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates) ;
to make advances on same ;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India : and
to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.
FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—
1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
2.—In *Pregnancy*, where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation*, and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
7.—For *Biliousness*, disorders of the *Stomach*, and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD., { MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles* for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27	0
In Aluminium Frames	,,	7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	,,	6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.			
Gold Frame and Handle	,,	125	0
Silver Gilt do.	,,	40 & 50	
Shell do.	,,	20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,,	3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	,,	1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,,	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,,	8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,,	8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,,	3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,,	2	0
Horse-shoe Spectacles	,,	5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze sides	,,	5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	,,	4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	,,	5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each Establishment is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description. Hospitals and Dispensaries supplied.

Wholesale and Dis-posing Chemists. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth ; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.
We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.
It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.
Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin from	Rs.	6	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	15	
Folders or "Pince-Nez" from	,,	6	
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	15	

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	,,	20	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	23	
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	,,	24	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	30	
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	,,	20	
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	,,	25	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	25	

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	,,	25	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	45	
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	,,	35	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	55	
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs from	,,	30	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	40	
Do. do. non-pressure springs	,,	35	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	45	

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins from	Rs.	3	
Silver Framed do. do. from	,,	18	
Gold Framed do do. from	,,	35	

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides from	,,	6	
Silver do. do. do. from	,,	5	
Gold do. do. do. from	,,	6	

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed from	Rs.	4	
Silver do. do. from	,,	30	
Gold do. do. from	,,	75	

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles from	Rs.	100	
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O-Pearl, with Silver Mounts	,,	25	
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	,,	20	

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
,, Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and ,,	1	8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each ,,	3	0
,, ,, Gold	each from ,,	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

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W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th October, 1890.

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LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

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While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·2
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
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CAPITAL..... £3,200,000.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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NOTICE.

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AYALA

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Arabia left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kathiawar Coast, per extra s. s. Pemba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow, the 25th inst.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—There will be polo this evening at 4-45 :—*Stripes*.—Messrs. Barton, Lovett, Thurburn, and Schofield ; *vs. Whites*. Capts. Baxter and Jellett, Messrs. Venables and Bentinck, and Dr. Lloyd-Jones.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Rajaram Jairam, representative Watandar Kulkarni of the village of Dehere, Taluka Nagar, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette*.

A TIGER AT MATHERAN.—A tiger is prowling about Mr. J. N. Tata's bungalow, at Matheran On the night of the 18th instant, the brute carried away a goat, which was tied with an iron chain to a tree. Dr. Wilkins, the Superintendent of the hill, is visiting the place night after night in the hope of killing the tiger.—*Deccan Herald*.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Lancers	The Mikado ... Bucalossi.
Valse	Viennoise ... Czibulka.
Selection	Sonnambula ... Bellini.
Valse	Katrina ... Ostlere.
Selection	A German Volkslied ... Ochs.
Gavotte	Pizzicato ... Watson.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Matoonga, respecting the death of Sooma Govind, aged seven years. Deceased was the son of a gardener, named Govind Dajee.On Tuesday he was missed from his parents' house. On a search being instituted his dead body was found floating in a tank, near his house, where he was in the habit of going to catch fish. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Panbai, a girl, aged five years. Deceased was the daughter of a Hindoo tailor, and lived with her parents, at Chinch Bunder Road. On the 16th instant, deceased, while playing about on the Chinch Bunder Road, was accidentally knocked down by a labour-cart, laden with bags of seed, and one of the wheels of the cart passing over the fingers of her right hand, severely injured them. She was removed to the hospital for treatment. On Tuesday tetanus set in, and she died on Wednesday about midnight. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FOOTBALL.—Yesterday evening a football match, Association Rules, was played on the Cooperage, between Scotland and The World. The respective teams were equally matched and played a good game throughout. After the kick-off from the World, who defended the Cooperage end, an up-and-down game was witnessed. Contrary to expectations the game was witnessed by a very few spectators, who seemed to have been more attracted by the music at the Bandstand. Scotland scored the first goal about a quarter of an hour after play was started. The opponents soon equalised matters and scored a second goal immediately after. Some pretty runs were secured by Sharpe and Derry for the World, who made some brilliant efforts to force their way into Scotland's country, but were compelled to fall back before superior weight. Brown for Scotland was remarkably nimble on his feet, and on several occasions dribbled the leather into the World's camp, where he obtained a second goal for his side, which brought the score to two all. Passing among the forwards was rare, the players more or less seeming to rely upon individual play in keeping the ball to themselves and rushing it down the field in the endeavour to score off the advantage secured by selfish play. At the "call of time" the World had scored four goals to Scotland's three.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Yesterday, as the Girgaum Police Court, Goolam Hoosain Ally, a sherbut shop-keeper at Mahaluxmee, was brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Richardson with having, on the 24th June last, enticed away Sekufa, an Iranee Parsee woman, the wife of Furdoon Khoodadad, who keeps a soda-water and sherbet shop. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, together with Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Shamrao M. Rele for the defence. Further evidence was adduced which went to show that the accused in June last called at the shop of the complainant's, while complainant was lying ill at the J. J. Hospital, to entice the woman away, to his place at Bhendy Bazaar, when she refused to go with him. On the 24th of June last the woman left her children with the father in the hospital, and went away taking with her her only youngest son. The accused, on being questioned by the Court, pleaded not guilty, and urged that Sekufa of her own free-will came and lived with him, and also embraced Mahomedanism, at the Jooma Musjid. Since her conversion, she had not lived with him, as she was converted to the *Soonee* sect of Mahomedans, while he belonged to the *Shiah* sect. The Magistrate, upon the evidence adduced,found the accused guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to a term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SHIVAJI HIGH SCHOOL AND KUMAR SAMAT SINGJI.—Kumar Samat Singji of Palitana visited the Shivaji High School on the morning of the Dasara holiday, yesterday. The Prince, with his party, arrived at the school at 8-30 a.m., and was welcomed by Mr. B. Nagarkar, the head-master and superintendent of the school, and by several friends and well-wishers of the school. He was then shown the different classes and informed of the studies and the working of the various standards. The students, dressed in their holiday clothes, were brought together in the hall of the school, and several recitations in English, Gujerathi, Marathi, and Persian verse and prose were given. Mr. Nagarkar in a brief speech dwelt on the importance and significance of the day on which they had come together, and showed how the future prospects of the cause of education in this country greatly depended on the earnest sympathy and generous support from Indian princes and chiefs. In conclusion he thanked the Prince for his kind visit. The Prince expressed himself to be greatly satisfied at the excellent management and working of the school. He was highly delighted with the recitations given by the boys. He presented several valuable books to the Students' Circulating Library of the school, and also gave the sum of Rs. 100 to the proposed gymnasium of the institution. The Prince left the school a little later than 10 o'clock, but not before he had ordered sweetmeats to be distributed.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Framjee Canjee, a domestic servant, in the employ of a Parsee gentleman, residing in the Fort, was charged with having in his possession a watch belonging to an engine-driver, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Mr. Nusserwanjee Vakil appeared on behalf of the accused. It seems that in August, 1885, the watch was stolen from the residence of Mr. Alexander, at Parel, and a report of the theft was then made to the Railway Police. The complainant suspected his Soortee butler whom he discharged from his service. On Friday last the accused took the watch to a watch-maker for repairs, but he on noticing the railway number on it communicated with the G. I. P. Railway Police. This led to the arrest of the accused. The Railway Police applied for a remand of the case, in order to make futher enquiries into the matter with the view of tracing the real thief. Mr. Nusserwanjee opposed the application and applied for an immediate acquittal of his client. He stated that his client had purchased the watch for Rs. 12, at Nagpore, about two years ago from a Hindoo of the Soortee caste, and during all this time his client had been daily and openly using it as his own property. His client never for a moment thought the watch was stolen property. Mr. Nusserwanjee further argued that though recent possession of the stolen property might raise a probable presumption of a guilty knowledge, yet when the fact of the accused using it for a period of over two years is established, the presumption of a guilty knowledge against his client could not possibly be made, and the accused never ought to be called upon to explain how its possession was acquired. Evidence was then adduced as to the good character of the accused, and the fact of his using the watch in question openly for the last eighteen months also being proved, the Magistrate acquitted the accused, and ordered the watch to be restored to the complainant.

SOCIALIST LECTURE IN BOMBAY.

ON Wednesday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall a lecture was delivered by Mr. W. A. Chambers under the auspices of the Bombay Fabian Society. The lecture is the first of a series, and was entitled "The History of Socialism." The hall was crowded with an audience consisting principally of natives, but a few European ladies and gentlemen were present.

Mr. Gostling, who presided, said that in introducing so novel a subject as socialism before a Bombay audience it was perhaps advisable for him to forestall to some extent, what the lecturer would say, and to attempt a necessarily imperfect definition of socialism. This new doctrine of social life was the one motive force which to-day was dominating the politics of England, the Continent of Europe, America and Australia. It was imperative that, sooner or later, the new doctrine would be taught in India, and he was glad that the duty of presenting it before them had fallen upon the Fabian Society. The new creed taught that the land was given by God to the people for the benefit not of individual owner, but of the whole community, of which they were integral members.

Mr. Chambers, after wishing success to the Congress and native political movements, said the first politician who attempted to separate the creed of socialism from the romance of those writers was Babeuf, a Frenchman, who lived during the stormy period at the end of the last century. He suggested that the means by which the community could acquire the property of the individual and so stop the individual exploiting his fellows was by the abolition of the law of inheritance, but in order that this might not act harshly on the children of the wealthy, he further suggested that these children should be trained by the State so that they might become useful citizens instead of idlers. After briefly alluding to other French Socialists, St. Simeon and Fourier, the lecturer spoke of Robert Owen, the first English Socialist. Karl Maix, a German, who was next Socialist to whom the lecturer alluded, was he considered probably the greatest of any in socialistic history. It was he, with Lasalle, another German, who founded the present Social Democratic Party of Germany. In England, Socialism had taken rapid strides. He (the lecturer) could remember when, if they got an audience of ten people, they were more than satisfied ; but now avowed Socialists sat upon the Municipalities, school boards, and different local bodies in that country. One word he would say about physical force. The majority of Socialist were against it, and only in one country could its use be pardoned. That was in Russia where, unfortunately, Socialists, in fighting against, the hideous tyranny of the Russian Government, were obliged to use equally hideous weapons. In conclusion, he wanted them to examine this great force which was now dominating the whole of Europe, and which had sprung from the ideals of writers long lost in antiquity. The industrial history of the world had been divided into three periods—slavery, serfdom, and the wage system. The Socialist said that there was another period about to dawn, and that was co-operation of socialism. Aristotle had said of the slavery of his time that a time would come when it would pass away. He was laughed at as a dreamer. Robertus, a socialistic philosopher, had said of the wage system, which existed to-day, that it would eventually pass away, and he was now suffering the fate of Aristotle—he was laughed at ; but the Socialist knew that as the first prophesy had been true, so the second one would be equally true, and their aim to-day was to hurry on that happy period foreseen by Robertus. (Cheers.)

At the end of the meeting, a quantity of literature bearing upon the labour question was purchased by members of the audience.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISAMIA.

A NUMEROUSLY-ATTENDED meeting of members of the Shia section of the Mahomedan commun ty, consisting of Borahs, Khojahs, and mostly Hindustanee Mahomedans, was held on Wednesday evening, in connection with the society, called the Anjuman-i-Imamia, at the Old Mogul Imambarra, on the County Jail Road. The large hall of the building, the upper galleries, and the compound were filled with members of the Mahomedan community ; and among them were Nawab Mahomed Tukkee, Hakim Abdool Hussein, Messrs. Goolam Hoosein Mooljee, Kurmali Mohomed, Mohamed Ali Shah Aoolad Hoosein, Moulvi Mirza Ahmed Shah, Moulvi Sayed Mahomed Hoosein, &c. An Oordoo poet, Moulvi Mirza Ahmed, entertained the assembly with reciting some verses and a poetical composition, concerning the deaths of Hassan and Hoosain, the martyrs.

Mr. Goolam Hoosein Mooljee, in addressing the assembly, said he was very much pleased to see such a large gathering in response to the invitation of the Anjuman ; and he thought that such a large collection of Shia Hindustanees was the first one of its kind in Bombay. They would derive much benefit if they occasionally met in such large assemblies. The Anjuman was composed of the whole Shia community of India. Four thousand handbills and letters had been distributed all over India, informing their co-religionists of the establishment of the Anjuman, and of its aims and objects, and requesting the assistance of nabobs, ameers, and wealthy people throughout the country. He was very glad to state that very satisfactory and encouraging replies had been received from various parts of India ; that every day the Anjuman was receiving fresh accessions to its numbers ; and that there was every reason to hope that it would be gaining strength every day. The Anjuman had already opened a "moosafurkhana," at the Bhendy Bazar Road ; and a Madressa was to be opened in a short time. Mr. Goolam Hoosein dwelt at some length on the aims and objects of the Anjuman in their social and religious aspects. Mr. Hakim Abdool Hoosein, the secretary, he said, whose zeal and assiduity were doing much to promote the interests of the Anjuman, was entitled to their best thanks for his valuable services.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Shah next addressed the assembly, urging the claim of the Anjuman to the hearty support of all Shia Mahomedans throughout the country, and eulogising the zealous exertions in its cause of Nawab Mahomed Tukkee, the chairman, Mr. Hakim Abdool Hoosein, the secretary, and Mr. Goolam Hoosein Mooljee, the treasurer. The managing committee consisted of twelve influential members, and the general committee of about seventy-two members, who were also entitled to thanks.

The proceedings terminated about 11 p.m., with the distribution of Indian sweetmeats.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1890.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·927
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of Wind*.	N, NNW, N, ENE, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	222

*From midnight to midnight.

THE many friends of Mr. Muncherjee Nowroji Banaji will be sorry to hear of his serious illness from fever and liver complaint. He has been bedridden for the last fifty days, and at present he lies in a very precarious state.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 21 was 411, giving a death-rate of 21·52 per annum per thousand, as against 24·36 in the corresponding period of last year, and 27·84, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 113 died from fever ; 1, small-pox ; 11, phthisis ; 41, disease of the nervous system ; 71, affections of the respiratory organs ; 16, diarrhœa ; 13, dysentery ; 27, stillborn ; 38, old age and debility ; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 22 ; Brahmin, 11 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 194 ; Hindu outcaste, 30 ; Musalman, 111 ; Parsee, 74 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 10 ; Eurasian, 2 ; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 325, as against 342 in the corresponding period of last year, and 293, the average over the past five years.

WELLINGTON described Alderney as "the key of the Channel," and the question is now (says th London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*) being asked by Naval experts, why should it not be utilised as a torpedo station ? However, ere any scheme having this object could be carried out, steps would have to be taken to preserve the harbour. It is little known that 600 yards of the end of the breakwater has been washed into the sea, and that the workmen who were at one time engaged in keeping the remaining portion in order, have now been withdrawn. How serious is this matter may be estimated from the fact that the breakwater and the defences rendered necessary by the existence of the harbour, cost the nation over a million and a half of money. The authorities' attention has been directed to the necessity of preventing the work of demolition.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week end ing 21st October are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 19th 9 feet 7 inches against 7 feet 11 inches on the same date last year. Khariff crop in good condition. Rabi sowings commenced. Agricultral stock in fair condition. Locusts doing slight damage in Karachi and Manjhand talukas ; damage by insects in Kohistan and Mirpur Batoro ; by rats in Tatta, Jati and Shahbandar ; and by crabs in Ghorabari.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Agricultural stock good. Locusts in 2 talukas slightly damaging crops.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops injured by rats and insects in 3 talukas. Rabi operations in progress. Cattle in fair condition. Locusts in 2 talukas causing slight damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of kharif crop general.

Ahmedabad.—Standing crops are in good condition. Harvesting of bajri and jowari is progressing. Rice cutting begun. More rain is wanted for cotton and rabi crops. Cotton plants withering.

Panch Mahals.—Rain much wanted for rabi sowings in Dohad. Sowings of gram commenced. Prospects fair. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kaira.—Reaping of bajri, bavta, kodra and rice progressing. Land being prepared for rabi. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Total rainfall insufficient in Vagra, Hansot and Anklesvar for rabi crops, and in other talukas for supply of drinking water. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Standing crops healthy. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Surat.—Slight rain in 2 talukas ; 4 cents at Mandvi and 3 cents at Bardoli : total maximum at Pardi 84 inches 60 cents ; and minimum at Olpad 34 inches 41 cents. Weeding operations in progress. Bajri and rice reaping continues. Sowing of rabi crops has commenced. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects of cotton, as well as other crops, good. Agricultural stock healthy, except in Chorasi.

Khandesh.—More rain wanted for rabi crops in parts of Dhulia, Pimpalner, Sindkheda and Shirpur talukas. Reaping of bajri, till and rice, and picking of cotton, in progress. Rabi sowing commenced in some places. Standing kharif crops for most part good ; prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Nasik.—Total rainfall insufficient in the eastern and southern portions of Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Kharif reaping and rabi sowing commenced in 8 talukas. Lands being prepared for rabi in 4 talukas. Rain very badly wanted for kharif as well as rabi in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas, where kharif crops are withering for want of rain. Fodder scarce and dear in Niphad and Nandgaon talukas, and middling in Malegaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas ; cattle poor in these talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature *nil* on 15th ; 1° cool on 16th and 17th ; 2° cool on 18th, 20th and 21st ; and 3° cool on 19th. Vapour in air normal, except on 20th, when it was defective. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping of rice in progress. State of standing crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 20th October 1890.)—Reaping commenced. Standing crops are in fair condition, except those in marshy lands in the Mahad taluka, which are slightly injured. The prospects of rice as well as other crops, such as nagli, &c., are good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain sufficient everywhere ; maximum 2 inches 21 cents at Sangameshvar, and minimum 5 cents at Malvan. Reaping continues. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Rainfall for the season insufficient in the Deshi portions of Junnar, Khed, Sirur and Haveli talukas. Reaping of kharif commenced in 2 talukas. Sowing of rabi in progress in all the talukas. The standing crops are in a fairly good condition. More rain wanted for the late crops. Prospects middling. Scarcity of fodder in taluka Khed.

Ahmednagar.—Rain wanted throughout the district. Reaping of kharif crops commenced. Sowing of rabi in progress generally. Standing crops are in fair condition. Fodder insufficient in parts. Agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—Rain during the week in 4 talukas ; maximum at Sangola 83 cents, and minimum at Malsiras 7 cents ; total maximum at Barsi 24 inches 50 cents, and minimum at Sangola 12 inches 79 cents. Sowing of rabi crops still continues in some talukas. Standing crops good. Prospects and probable outturn fair. Agricultural stock fair. Supply of fodder improved.

Satara.—Rain generally wanted. Rabi sowing progressing. Khariff crops doing well. Fodder scarce in Valva and Khatav talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain sufficient in all talukas ; maximum 93 cents at Sindgi, and minimum 6 cents at Indi. Khariff crops in ear. Rabi sowing continues. Fodder scanty in 4 talukas. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 65 cents ; total 44 inches 9 cents. Fair rain, except to north east and east, where it is required. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain more or less general, but insufficient, average for the week 83 cents, and for the season 21 inches 50 cents; more generally wanted. Crops reviving. Late sowings in progress. Cotton sowing generally finished. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient in 4 talukas and 1 petha ; and water supply scanty in the Gadag taluka and the Nargund petha.

Kanara.—Light rain during the week. Rice harvest continues on the coast, and commenced in Haliyal. Sugar-cane and garden crop prospects fair.

Rajkot.—Reaping of kharif crops continues. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Wheat and gram are being sown in some places.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Cotton crop in parts of Amreli withering. Reaping continues.

General Remarks.—Fair rain during the week in the districts of the Southern Maratha Country and in Ratnagiri and Sholapur ; slight in 2 talukas of Surat. More wanted for late crops in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Machals and Broach, and in all districts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, except Sholapur. Cotton in parts of Ahmedabad and in 1 taluka of Baroda, and early crops generally in 3 talukas of Nasik, suffering from drought ; standing crops damaged by rats, crabs, locusts or other insects in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur and Hyderabad ; otherwise good. Reaping of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock good, except in 1 taluka of Suratand 5 of Nasik.

THE legal affairs of the Bengal Government appear to have been conducted with fair success during the past year, judging from the fact that more than 85 per cent. of the civil litigation in which it was engaged turned in its favour. So far the Legal Remembrancer has reason to be satisfied, but when we look at the amount of decrees realised, we find the state of affairs looks better than it is. Of the Government decrees passed, only 21 per cent. were realized, thus bringing to the Government account only between Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 12,000, when it should have got Rs. 55,000 ; and of the amount of wards' decrees—nearly Rs. 12,00,000—in all a little over Rs. 2,00,000, or 18¾ per cent., was realized. These seem small percentages for a Government with all the judicial machinery at its disposal to realize, and do not hold out much hope or temptation to decree-holders, who are naturally in less favourable circumstances than the State.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that there was no rainfall for the week ending 19th October in the Vehar Lake as against 1 inch 51 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 99 inches 14 cents as against 85 inches 24 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 32 feet 70 cents, and at the end of the week 32 feet 45 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 25 feet 75 cents at the beginning of the week, and 25 feet 50 cents at the end of the week. There was no rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake either. At the same date last year it was 1 inch 27 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 115 inches 21 cents, or 23 inches 30 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 56 feet 49 cents, o. 1 foot 45 cents more than at the same date last year At the end of the week it was 55 feet 94 cents, or 1 foot 30 cents more than last year. At the Pavai Reservoir the rainfall for the year also remains the same as last week, namely 104 inches 85 cents.

"Shrewd wits surpass strength." Wise women use SAPOLIO and accomplish wonders. Sapolio is a solid take of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Govino, 1,508 tons, Captain M S Lindsay, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Douro, 1,569 tons, Captain W B Marshall, cleared yesterday for Hull, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Marmugoa, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain R H Brown, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo, Mr W A Lee, as cabin and ten deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Culna, 1,469 tons Captain J Stewart, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta (27th Sept.) via coast ports with a general cargo, and Mr Jamsetjee Nowrojee as cabin 19 and deck passengers.

THE City Line steam-ship City of Perth, 2,605 tons' Captain J Swan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs Bell, Dr and Mrs Robertson, Mrs Glover, Mrs Simpson, Mrs Curaet, Miss Young and Miss Hall.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain R Harvey, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mrs Hoskyn and two infants, Miss Bushby and Mr W Nimmo. For Melbourne—Genl and Mrs Cox and child and Mr E T Shadbolt. For Hongkong—Mr A D Vanna, Mr. E Mehta, Mr J Jehangir Master, and Mr L Kutchs. For Colombo—Mrs Pinto and infant. For Calcutta—Mr J Lackersten.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Douro	1569	Marshall	A	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1595	Whyte	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Broma	1205	Ott	K	Glade & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Govino	1501	Gellatty	2	F. Muir & Co.
„ Imperatrix	2140	Eggar	7	A H Lloyds S N Co.
„ Arabia	674	Gimblett	9	B I S N Co.
„ Lancashire	2507	Harris	10	K Nixon & Co.
„ Nyanza	121	Simons	15	Eloji Shewji

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, Sept 27.
23	Arabia (s)	Gimblett	Marmugoa, Oct 21.
	City of Perth (s)	Swan	Liverpool, Sept 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Himalaya (s)	Brown	Calcutta.
	Govino (s)	Lindsay	Karachi.
	H. M. Troopship Crocodile	Churchill	England.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	China, &c.

The steamer Douro, Captain Marshall, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
19 Persia s. ... Hutchinson ... Liverpool, Sept 13.

DEPARTURES.

October 19.—Steamers Naddea, Arab, Lindula, and ship Falls of Earn.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s—2 cwts gum, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 322 cwts gum, S Nurpal ; 16 cwts fishmaws, M Nathoo ; 9 cwts peacock feathers, D Peerbhoy ; 112¼ cwts olibanum, E Visram ; 18 cwts ramputree, 2 cases nutmegs, and 13½ cwts heerabale, B Sajeen ; 9 bales skin, Esmal Gangjee and Co ; 23 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 43 bales skin and hides, Volkart Brothers ; 2¼ cwts ivory, Nanjeebhoy Meanee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lancashire s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Visram Assoo ; 3 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lancashire s—1,000 cwts monrasced, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 345 cwts castorseed, and 9,990 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—75 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, M Nathoo ; 12¼ cwts peacock feathers, Muncherjee Framjee.

Mirzapore s—18 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 9½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 11 chests opium, P F Talati ; 7 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 8 chests opium, Ganeshlal Shobhagmul ; 7¼ chests opium, S Ramnath ; 11 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co : 37 chests opium, M Hajee Esac Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

Mirzapore s—41 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 23 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 11½ chests opium, B Balchund ; ½ chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 101 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; and Co ; 8 chests opium, Sassoon J David and C ; 49 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 24th October, 1890.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruckshank Road end of the parade-ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum, at 3-50 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday, the 25th instant, as follows :—

Byculla School and Scottish School.—Two single leave Victoria Gardens at 3-35 p.m.

St. Mary's School.—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 3-50 p.m.

2. Vol. W. A. Blant is transferred from the D to the B Company from this date.

3. The following member, having rejoined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to the D Company :—No. 1678 Vol. H. J. Walsh.

4. The following are the rules for the competition for His Excellency Lord Harris's cups :—

I.—The competition will take place between squads of 8 files, 1 officer and 4 non-commissioned officers, all of whom must belong to the Company, only one squad to be sent from each company. There being two cups the Volunteer Companies will compete together, and the cadets compete together. The competition will take place at the end of the drill season, probably on the morning of the inspection.

II.—If a company wins the cup three years in succession, the cup becomes the property of that Company.

III.—The order in which the Companies will complete will be drawn for immediately before the competition.

5. The following member, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the F Company :—No. 2912 Vol. H Pereira.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM Captain
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

COLONEL HENDERSON, of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, and Mr. Trevor Plowden, are likely to provide a subsitute for Mr. Henvey in Central India. Colonel Abbott, acting at Gwalior, will probably be appointed to Oodeypore, *vice* Colonel Peacock, when Major Barr returns from leave.

A LATE traveller in Kashgar had a somewhat narrow escape from a band of some fifty mounted Khirgiz robbers, says a frontier paper. Seeing them coming down upon him, he took counsel with a party of traders who were coming to India. They halted, formed line, and tried to look as much like cavalry as they could. A Khirgiz in the service of one of the traders then rode at a gallop to meet the advancing robbers, and thus addressed them : "Brothers, save yourselves ! these are not traders ; this is an English *risala* sent to take you all prisoners—ride for it." The ruse succeeded. The Khirgiz, not liking the idea of an encounter with English cavalry, galloped off by the way they came, and were seen no more.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following Native promotions are made :—16th Bombay Infantry.—Jamadar Dildar Khan to be Subhedar and Havaldar Dadu Kubal to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Bhikaji Mayekur, pensioned ; and Jamadar Narayan Malkar to be Subhedar and Havaldar Hira Lohar to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Shaikh Fakir Muhammad, pensioned.

The following Native promotion is made :—19th Bombay Infantry.—Havaldar Arjun Bhagat to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Jewaji Mongekar, pensioned.

Risaldar Roop Singh, 2nd Bo Lancers, is re-appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor for a further period of six months.

Major L A T McCudden, S C, is permitted to retire from the Service.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave on private affairs for one year under the leave Rules for the Staff Corps :—Capt G H W O'Sullivan, R E.

The tenure of the appointment of Inspr Genl of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, held by Col F W M Spring, R A, is extended to the 5th Oct 1893.

Inspecting Vety Surgn C Clayton, Army Vety Dept, has been appointed Inspecting Vety Surgn, Bombay Army.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt.Hon.the Secy. of State for India :—Second Lieut W A McCWaller, 1st Batt L N Lancashire Regt, offig Wing Officer, 4th Regt (1st Batt Rifle Regt) of Bombay Infantry

Second Lieut Waller will rank as Lieut in the Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Col (Bgdr-Gen) W. T. Budgen, DSO, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secry of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Lieut HF Walters, S C, four months, medical certificate.

The following Native promotion is made :—1st Lancers.—Ressaldar Gunga Sahai to be Risaldar vice Burma Tiwari, removed.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

HE the Governor in Council is pleased to authorized Mr R H H Hopkins, Assist Dock Master, P and O Company's Service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay from and to the anchorage north of Cross Island to and from the P and O Company's Docks at Mazagon.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J A Sellar, MA, Chaplain of Ghorepuri, has been granted leave for three months.

The following appointment is made :—

The Rev P R Harrison, offig Chaplain of St Paul's, Poona, to officiate as Chaplain of Ghorepuri on being relieved by the Rev G H Lewis, BA, meanwhile performing the duties of both Chaplaincies from the date of the Rev J A Sellar's departure on leave.

The Rev J H Beck, M A, Chaplain of Neemuch, is appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his Lordship's Visitation tour to Aden.

The Rev G Gothard, M A, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough without medical certificate for three months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt J W Wray, on return to duty, to act as Assist Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Haveri, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Hubli for a period of six months and to invest him with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed fifty rupees.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the transfers of Rao Saheb Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani from Satara to Shirpur and of Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale from Shirpur to Satara.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C W Richardson to be sub *pro tem*. Third Presidency Magistrate on the return of Mr. W. R. and Hamilton, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Chandalal Mathuradas Daolatjada, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bulsar in the District of Surat, is allowed privilege leave for two months from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

Khan Saheb Nowroji Byramji Kaka, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj in the district of Ahmedabad, is allowed extraordinary leave without allowances for five months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Sitaram Vishnu Bhave to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty at Khatav and Dahivadi, during the absence of Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave, or until further orders.

Mr. R W S Pinhey assumed charge of the office of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 11th inst.

Azam Chanirai Gopaldas, acting Mukhtyarkar of taluka Tando Bago in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed a Magist

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of Grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

10 cases white shirtings.
5 „ colored muslin.
1 „ dress materials.
1 „ colored cashmere.
2 „ colored prints.
1 „ white doria.
10 bales grey dhooties.
5 „ grey T cloth.
3 „ grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, GRAIN-SWEEPINGS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godowns of the B. I. S. N. Company, on account of the concerns:—
A quantity of rice, grain-sweepings, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No 1, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF A QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON, DAMAGED, WET AND BURNT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ledgetter and Co., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., at the Bombay Cotton Company's Press, Colaba, on account of the underwriters—
A quantity of loose, damaged, wet, and burnt cotton.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 177 of 1889.

Shaik Oomer bin Shaik Ahmed Jamadar, residing in house No. 14, at Dhobi Talao Marine Line, Second Lane outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff
vs.
Aishibi, widow of Subedar Shaik Esmail bin Shaik Ahmed residing at Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant

Pursuant to the direction in the decree herein dated the 27th June, 1890, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property at Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, outside the Fort, viz:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of the Street, formerly called Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, and now called Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1414 New No. 878, Old Survey Nos. 1119, 1120, and New Survey No. 1221, and standing in the name of Subedar Shaik Ismail deceased, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward as—and at present standing in the name of Subedar Shaik Ismail deceased, containing by admeasurement 133 three-nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Shaik Boodun Ahmed, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Carrim Saheb Yasin Saheb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Plaintiff's Solicitors or Mr. Jamsetjee Curseji Cama, Defendant's Attorney or to the undersigned.

SALE OF BALES AND BUNDLES OF GREY AND COLOURED YARN, PAINT, SCREW PRESS, CARRIAGE AND HORSE, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 511 of 1890.
Goolabchand Hirachand.
vs.
Maganlal Gunput and another.

Under instructions from L. A. Watkins, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p.m., at the shop of the firm of Goolabchand Maganlal, in the house of Kanjee Khetsi, at the Yarn Bazar, Pyenowm, a large quantity of dyed grey and bleached yarn in bales and bundles, as also casks of paint, iron screw for pressing bales of yarn &c., &c.

Also one roomy palanquin shigram, with horse and harness complete.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUCKLA OR COOBARWADA STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Jaitha Nursee, Jairam Nursee, Sapa Okha, and Gumna Ludha, and on account and at the risk of the estates of the late Maunbai, widow of Lilia Dewa, deceased, and Gulal, widow of Nanoy Lilia, deceased, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage dated the 18th day of July 1881, and 4th day of June, 1889, the undermentioned property viz:—

All that piece of Government ground together with the dwelling house or chawl standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Chuckla or Coombarwada Street in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 253 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the houses of Bhimjee and Veerjee, on the west by the Chuckla or Coombarwada Street, on the north partly by the house of Esha Cureem and partly by the house of Moos Mapla, and on the south by the house of Hurka Jetha and the said land is registered by the Collector [illegible] under No. 853 and the said chawl is assessed under street Nos. 169 to 172.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of Mr. K. R. Cama, in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. E. P. Smith, of Agra Bank, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood new designed and open carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte in good order, rich table ornaments, rich China and Satsuma flower vases, tapestry door curtains, Hinks's table and hanging windproof lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, choice plants in pots, &c., the property of M. D. CANTO, Esq., Portuguese Consul-General, proceeds to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, under the instructions of the first mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Peerbhai Veerjee:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, in the old No. 307, new No. 2070, old Survey No. 63, and new Survey No. 7703, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Gungadher Sastri, on or towards the east by the property of Dhunjeebhai Pestonjee Mehta, on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the property of Eduljee Muncherjee Colabawalla, together with a messuage, shop and tenement built thereon, fronting the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3475, and a new messuage, workshop or warehouse and tenement in the rear thereof then in course of construction, and all in the possession and occupation of the said Peerbhai Veerjee or of Peerbhai Peerbhai, as his tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 do. do. dhoties.
5 cases coloured prints.
5 do. white ground prints.
5 do. do. shirtings.
3 do. do. Jaconets.
1 pleasure boat for 4 persons with sails and oars 16 feet long by 4 feet broad.

On account and at the risk of Rentoolla Jaitha and Co—
A lot of plated ware, consisting of biscuit boxes, butter coolers, sardine boxes, marmalade pots, double jelly pots, breakfast cruets, teapots, waiters and wire meat safes.

At 4 p. m.

1 handsome second-hand brougham.
1 strong office-shigram.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 handsome mail-phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Buildings, valuable and handsome drawing room furniture, 6, 8 and 12 light chandeliers, single, double and four-light hanging argand lamps, Bohemian glass flower baskets rich Brussels carpets, globe lamps, large size pier glasses, glass door, almyrahs, wallshades, &c.

Property on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Robert Brown, Plumber, the whole of his stock, consisting of lathes, tools, earthen, iron and leads pipes, cocks and fittings, platform scale, gas light machines, iron safe, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong mahogany colored dogcart with lamps, a handsome light victoria, a strong grey Arab horse, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, first-rate pictures, &c., the property of J. L. KERSTEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome brougham by Kesterton.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS, AND NOVELTIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Hornby, Row, next door to Messrs. Geyer and Co. on Saturday, the 8th and 15th November, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jones and Co., closing their business, consisting of a handsome selection of a variety of toys, fancy goods, and novelties of every kind and description too numerous to specify. A grand opportunity for dealers and large buyers. Just the articles for the approaching Xmas season. Schools and others intending to have Xmas trees, &c., should not loose this chance.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 English built landau by Laudrie and Warner for a pair of horses.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th October, 1890.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of haemorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbances from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built mail-phaeton convertible into a waggnette.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removable coach box.
1 strong chesnut Arab horse, 14-1½ 9 years old quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab galloway, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order, by "Collett."
1 strong four-seated open carriage.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, hanging and table kerosine lamps, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Son, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of H. J. B. HARGRAVE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow, with out-house stable, well, cook-room, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow, outhouse, stable, cook-room, &c., standing thereon, situate at Nesbit Lane, in Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,983 square yards or thereabouts, bound on the north by Nesbit Lane, on the south partly by the property of Cooverbai Jamsetjee Wadia and partly by the property of Framjee Cawasjee Banajee, on the east partly by the property of Framjee Cawasjee Banajee, and partly by the property of Elias David Sassoon, and on the west by the property of Hormusjee Muncherjee Wadia, which said premises are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13 and New No. A16235, and Survey No. 568 and New No. 3312, and in the Municipal Books under Ward No. 6114 and 6113, Street Nos. 1 and 4, and is now in the occupation of Dr. MCIVOY.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

The bungalow at present yields a monthly rental of Rs. 120.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 55, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by John Roberts (all specially made to order), best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, gas chandelier, one mahogany cottage piano in very good order by "Steffanauer" first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, an English cooking stove, &c., &c., the property of SILAS E. SASSOON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office and opposite Messrs. Mulherjee, Johnstone & Co's Auctioneers, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship specially made to order by Mr. Jamsedji Nowrosjee Cabinet-maker, for the Dewalli Holidays, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the PEOPLE of INDIA S. & M. Co. Ld. (in Liquidation).

By order of the Liquidators of the People of India S. & M. Co. Ld., in Liquidation, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 4th November next, at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the mill premises, at Chinchpooghly, the whole of the valuable leasehold land of the above Company, containing by admeasurement 15,000 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tank, buildings, engines, boilers and all other machinery standing thereon, and the stores and spare machinery, and household furniture and safe, full particulars of which, together with the conditions of sale, can be seen at the office of the Liquidators, No. 111, Medows Street, or at the rooms of the undersigned.

Inspection of the property can be had on application to the liquidators or to the undersigned.

The above land is leased for nine years, and is subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 900.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 24th October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23.

THE London Money Market continues to show signs of a return to a somewhat easier feeling, Consols having advanced ⅛ per cent. yesterday, say to 94⅛; while the market rate of discount on short London Bills was lower to the same extent, at 4¼ per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, however, remaining at 4⅜ per cent. Bar Silver was unaltered at 49½d. per oz.; and Wednesday's quotations are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. In New York, the metal was ¼ cent lower, at 108¾, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·86 dollars. In Paris, French Rentes were ¾ per cent. higher, at 93½; Exchange in London was unaltered.

At the weekly Biddings for 15 lakhs of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the total amount, of which Bombay took 10½, was allotted to the three Presidencies at 1s. 6 9-16d.; and extra allotments of 9 lakhs, of which Bombay took 5½, were afterwards made at rates ranging from 1s. 6⅝ to 11-16d., the extreme price showing an advance of ⅛d. on the small extra allotment made last Wednesday, but a decline of 1-32d. on the higher rate of Friday's extra sales. It is announced that 15 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by ⅛d. yesterday, making it stand at 1s. 6¼d.

The Wheat market was quiet but steady, the only change in quotations advised by Reuter being the decline of ½d. per cental in the price of spot Soft White in Liverpool, at 7s. 7½d. ex-quay, Linseed was unchanged in value.

Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool last evening, all round, but with a larger day's business than on Tuesday, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. The spot price of Mid. American remained at 5 11-16d. and Arrivals were unaltered in all positions; East Indian Cotton also being without change. The Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The New York Market was virtually unaltered, 10¼ being still quoted for ready Mid. Uplands, and January Futures a point higher, at 10·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were rather light at 39,000 bales; and a comparison of the figures for the present season, so far, with those of the two preceding years to the same date, gives the following result:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Wednesday's Receipts.	39,000	49,000	38,000
Four days' do ...	220,000	225,000	184,000
Since 1st Sept	1,644,000	1,513,000	1,188,000

The Banks, and Stock and Share and Freight Markets have been closed here to-day for the *Dhasera* holiday, and no fresh business in Cotton has transpired. The Wheat and Seed Markets have been nominally open, but little fresh business has been done. The tone of the former has been firm, and that of the latter steady, prices of all descriptions being quite unchanged.

The telegraphic news to hand to-day from the Cotton districts shows no change in the position of the crop since the beginning of the present week. Bengal Cotton was arriving in small quantities both at Agra and Cawnpore, and picking was progressing in the other districts of the circle. Picking had commenced at Nagpore; and in the Oomra circle generally it was going on, in cloudy weather in some districts, but with no rain. Throughout the Broach and Dhollera circles the weather continued bright and seasonable; the plants were flourishing and their flowering advanced, and in some of the Broach fields they were showing bolls.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	836 bales.
Wheat	18,195 cwt.
Linseed	6,364 „
Gingelly	4,070 „
Poppyseed	535 „
Ground nuts	1,232 „
Castor seed.....	3,449 „

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Dhollera..... 4⅛.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	94⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	93½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	105
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. „	83
Bar Silver	49½
Exchange on India 30 days' sight ...	1s. 6⅛d.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
A steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. 25th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd October, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	5	20 p.m.	4	25
Teheran	23	2	4 p.m.	...	19
Suez	23	2	15 p.m.	1	...

Time occupied in the transmission of messages ot Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 23rd October, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	15	...	3
„ Kurrachee ...	...	14	...	1
„ Madras	1	13	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 22.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·2

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23.

6 a.m. ... ... 74·7
10 a.m. ... ... 80·9
2 p.m. ... ... 83·6
4 p.m. ... ... 83·3

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Quentin, Captain, ‡ Bo Rifles, off furlough, from England.

OCTOBER 23.

Robertson, Surgeon, Ms, I M S, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 20.

Ryan, Major, Bo, RA, on leave, to Matheran.
McWaller, Lieut, ‡ Bo Rifles, on duty, to Neemuch.
Collingwood, Col, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 23.

Hall, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st N L Regt, on leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT, B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 24th October, 1890.

There will be Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound this morning at 7 o'clock.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHINOY—Oct. 23, 10 p.m. at Khotwady 4th Lane, Manockbai, the beloved wife of Mr. Ardeshir Dinshawji Chinoy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amraoti, aged 38, deeply regretted. Funeral will take place this (Friday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLASHMAN—October 11, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Thos. G Flashman, of a son.
RICKETTS—October 6, at Campbellpore, the wife of Sergt. G Ricketts, Military Works Department, of a son.
STERN—October 15, at Gorakhpur, the wife of the Rev H Stern, C M S, of a son.

DEATH.

PEAK—October 17, at Sialkot, of enteric fever, Henry Maxwell Peak, 2nd Lieutenant, the Norfolk Regiment, attached 28th Punjab Infantry, aged 24.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1890.

THE papers issued by the Public Works Secretariat upon the question of feeder railways in Guzerat are too long and detailed for us to quote them in their entirety. But they relate to a subject of great public interest, and the substance of them deserves the widest publicity. The subject is one that has been brought under the notice of Government in a very practical way by the enterprise of the Gaekwar in constructing short lines in various parts of his territory, from which satisfactory results have already followed. But it is to Mr. Little, Chief Engineer, Northern Division, that Government are indebted for the presentation of the question in its present form. It appears that the Directors of the Bombay and Baroda Railway have expressed their willingness to encourage the construction of branch lines by working them at a rate of remuneration calculated at the same ratio of working expenses to gross receipts as prevailed at the same time on their own line. It is a condition of this offer that there shall be no break of gauge. The terms, in other words, are that the Company will charge for working a feeder of the Rajputana Railway a percentage on the gross receipts corresponding to the ratio which the gross expenditure bears to the gross earnings on their own line, and the same principle will be applied to feeders, which must be broad-gauge, of the Bombay and Baroda part of the Company's system. The simplicity and fairness of these terms have been recognized. They would in practice work out, according to Mr. Little's calculations, to forty per cent. on broad gauge lines, and forty-five on the narrow, though Government put the percentage a little higher. One result of the offer having been put in its present shape is to restrict Government to broad-gauge in making feeders to the Bombay Baroda line, and to narrow-gauge in making feeders to the Rajputana line. The Government Resolution expresses no opinion on the question whether this does not unduly tie their hands. There must be districts in Guzerat which could support a metre-gauge line, while they could not support one on the broad-gauge. There must be others, again, which while scarcely populous enough to need even a metre-gauge line could very well maintain one on the two and a half feet gauge like the Thakore of Morvi's line. The Gaekwar, indeed, who may be assumed to have a good acquaintance with the requirements and the traffic-yielding power of Guzerat, has laid down a system sixty miles in length on a two-feet-six gauge. The Bombay Baroda Company work this system—the Dabhoi system—at cost price, no doubt finding a profit in the traffic it brings to their own line, despite the break of gauge.

However, we must take this scheme as we find it, and though it scarcely covers the whole of the question, it, no doubt, deserves the support that Government have given it. Guzerat is more than any other part of the Presidency capable of being usefully served by a system of feeder lines. It is a country whose roads can be spoken of as such only by courtesy, for there is nothing in Guzerat to make them with, and railroad communications would in many cases be a substitute for highways rather than a supplement to them. So that, to a very large extent, what the Local Boards spend on railways they will save on roads, the construction and maintenance of which, Mr. James, the Commissioner of the Division, says, is often very expensive and disappointing. To Government no argument for embarking upon a policy of feeder-railway construction can be more impressive than the certainty that in this way their land revenue will be considerably increased. Mr. James mentions the fact that the construction of the Veramgaum-Mehsana line has justified the Survey Department in grouping in the first-class villages which would otherwise have been in the third class. It is, moreover, through the certainty that by opening a market for the produce of their ryots the railways would add to their own revenue, that some of the Native States have been so forward in railway construction. They know that it is worth their while to make railways, even though they may not earn full interest upon the capital expended on them. In Guzerat, however, in the belief both of Mr. Little and the Government, the enterprise may be embarked upon with a reasonable expectation of direct profit. Mr. Little's calculations have been subjected to careful examination by Government, and the result is to modify them in only an unimportant degree. He estimates that on the average the cost of construction will be Rs. 45,000 per mile for broad-gauge, and Rs. 32,000 for narrow. Government, however, take the minimum at Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 34,000 per mile respectively. Whether Government or Mr. Little are nearer the mark in their estimate is a matter of expert judgment; but it may be pointed out that the Mehsana and Kheralu section of the Gaekwar's railways, which is a fair type, both in the line itself and in the country through which it runs, of the class of lines under consideration, cost nearer Mr. Little's estimates than the Government's, the mileage rate being not more than Rs. 32,300. However, the cost of a railway is a complex, and not a simple, problem, and it would be easy to argue too confidently from individual instances. Government differ from Mr. Little, moreover, in regard to the basis on which the receipts should be calculated. He estimates that the average rate of passenger fares would be three pies per mile, and the receipts for goods twelve pies, whereas Government find that on the narrow-gauge part of the B. B. and C. I. system the average sum received per passenger per mile is 2·14 pies, and on the broad-gauge 2·65 pies. But on a short section the higher estimate could be adopted without difficulty, and there is a good deal to be said for the contention that when you are replacing a cartage system under which three to four annas a ton per mile are paid for goods, you are not obliged to adopt the average rates of the main lines. But the points in which Mr. Little and the Consulting Engineer are at variance need not trouble us much, inasmuch as the latter, after having made all the corrections which he thinks necessary, concludes that there is every probability, that railways judiciously selected as to location and economically constructed, would earn the necessary amounts.

A programme of promising and useful undertakings of this class has been drawn up, which includes the line from Ahmedabad to Parantij, already under consideration; one from Ahmedabad to Dholka, which, however, will form part of the line to Dhollera; lines from Nariad and Dakor to Kapadvanj; one from Broach to Jambusar; the line from Surat *viâ* Bardoli to Songhad, which, if it is made, may ultimately develope into a loop line with the G. I. P. at Chalisgaon or Bhusawal; and, lastly, a line from Bilimora or Bulsar towards the Dhangs. The Collectors in the Northern Division will doubtless be able to suggest additions to a list which is already of respectable dimensions. Mr. James explains that what is wanted is routes capable of eventually supplying a minimum traffic of two hundred and fifty passengers daily, and twenty-four thousand tons of goods per annum for a broad-gauge, and two hundred passengers and eighteen thousand tons of goods for a metre-gauge line. With the object of testing for the most promising location for feeder lines, it is proposed that the traffic on the existing cart routes should be registered, and it is to be hoped that no preliminary difficulties concerning the cost of collecting statistics will present themselves. If Government took the initiative by offering to the Local Boards to bear half the cost of this operation, a start would be soon made in at all events one of the indispensable preliminaries of the scheme. This would be the more appropriate inasmuch as in all probability Government will follow the example set by the Madras Government lately in sharing with the Tanjore Local Board the cost of the Mayavarum and Mutapet Railway. The division of the burden between provincial and local funds will in most cases prove the fairest and most efficient method of financing undertakings of this sort, though we observe that Government have not so far gone beyond the very platonic declaration that "his Excellency the Governor in Council recognises the difficulties which prevent the construction of roads in Guzerat, and would be pleased if the number of feeder railways on the same gauge as the trunk line would be increased. He considers that their construction will be most beneficial to the province of Guzerat and its people, and that the railways will be financially profitable." However, in Sind they have sanctioned the principle of co-operation between Government and the Local Boards, the Local Fund Boards of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar having some time ago promised to find a lakh and three-quarters towards the cost of the Hyderabad-Umarkot line, Government finding the remainder. The Guzerat local boards are richer than those of Sind, and may be expected to bear a larger share of the cost.

WHEN the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News*, who brought the Bulgarian atrocities of fifteen years ago to the notice of Europe, returns to the scene of his earlier narratives, it is natural that he should have much to say that is interesting. But it is small credit to his discretion that he should now and again be exceedingly amusing—of course without knowing it. Things in Bulgaria have turned out so differently from what those who acclaimed the Czar as the Liberator ever thought possible. Prince Ferdinand exchanges compliments with the Sultan; from the Czar he receives insults, and worse, and atrocities have been attempted in his capital which Russian gold has paid for and which have proclaimed Russia to be rather the destroyer of her neighbour's peace than the vindicator of the rights of an oppressed people. There are the capture of Prince Alexander, the Kaulbars Mission, the Panitza Plot, with the demonstrated participation in it of the Russian Legation at Bucharest, standing between the *Daily News'* correspondent and his earlier ideal of Russia as a disinterested deliverer of an oppressed people. He has nothing to say of all these things; but he apparently thinks of them none the less, and is evidently doing his best to excuse them all when he says that the atmosphere of distrust towards Russia which prevails in the country "is in itself the best proof of the incompetency of the agents who represented her in Bulgaria." This is the old Russian method, which is based upon disavowal of those who fail, and is too transparent to be anything but amusingly apologetic. The agents were not more nor less incompetent than those who sent them. They may have done badly, but they did as they were told, and it is quite characteristic of the *Daily News* to draw this obviously unreal distinction between the agent and the principal. There is much more of this endeavour to make out that the sustained and systematic attempts that have been made upon the liberties of Bulgaria are not much worse than unsuccessful accidents which have not yet deprived Russia of the gratitude of the Bulgarians. The most astounding expression which the correspondent gives to this idea is in the sentence:—"If the dominant fear of being absorbed by Russia were removed the prevailing sentiment would be one simply of gratitude to Russia," which means that if the mouse could only get rid of the fear that the cat had designs upon his life, it would love its tormentor as long as it was permitted to live. Again, we are told that "if Russia would recognise the *de facto* Government of Bulgaria, and allow her to pursue her natural development, the sole sentiment prevalent in Bulgaria towards her would be one of thankfulness." It must have been a hard thing for the writer who acclaimed the Divine Figure from the North fifteen years ago to have to say even this. But it is evident that Mr. Pears has had to make a desperate effort to leave a former idol intact. And after all, it is not pleasant to admit that a Power that you once believed in has taken to international brigandage, and above all that it has failed even in that bad career.

THE correspondence in the home papers on the abandonment of the swimming exercises originally arranged in connection with the recent cavalry manœuvres in Berkshire seems likely to have a good result. Though the authorities at the eleventh hour came to the conclusion that the practice would be dangerous, and the *Field* declared that the authorities exercised a wise discretion in putting a stop to it, the testimony of British officers who had served in India, and the demonstration by officers of the Household Cavalry, have brought the authorities to the conviction that occasions may arise in active service where it would be desirable to cross deep streams without awaiting the arrival of a troop of engineers and the construction of a bridge. When the present Duke of Westminster was master of the Cheshire hounds he had a narrow escape from drowning, while attempting to make his horse swim the Dee. One of the whippers-in to Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds, forty years ago, was drowned whilst making a similar effort, and a fatality of a like character occurred during a recent run of the York and Ainsty Hunt. The remembrances of such incidents brought about the abandonment of the proposed passage of the Thames. But a Major-General of Artillery, has pointed out a simple and practical way of swimming streams without danger to men or horses, which was resorted to by the late Lord Napier of Magdala in crossing the river Tonse in the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ECCLES ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. H. J. Roby, the Radical candidate for the seat at Eccles, left vacant by the death of the Hon. A. Egerton (Conservative), has been elected by a majority of 2c5 votes, over Mr. Egerton, the Conservative candidate, the uncle of the deceased member.

Mr. Roby polled 4,901 votes, and Mr. Egerton 4,696.

LATER.

Mr. Roby's victory at Eccles is attributed to his acceptance of the Eight Hours Bill, thus securing the Miners' votes.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The Treasury to-day purchased five hundred and fifteen thousand ounces of silver at prices ranging from 109·25 to 109·44.

THE GRENADIERS AT BERMUDA.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A report which has lately gained currency that the Grenadier Guards at Bermuda were to be relieved at once is without foundation.

THE S BATTERY ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The S Battery Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Kirkee, under orders for Bangalore, was to have commenced its march thither on the 1st proximo, but it is now notified, under instruction from Army Head-quarters that their departure has been deferred.

AN EXECUTION POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The execution of the murderer, Panalal Hukumchand, which was fixed to take place to-morrow morning in the City of Poona, has been postponed, because the prisoner has petitioned H. E. the Viceroy for mercy. A similar petition was rejected only a few days ago by the local Government.

THE POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There was no shooting to-day in connection with the Volunteer Rifle Meeting, but the competitors in Matches II. and IV. attended at the race-course to be examined in judging distance only. Three companies C, E, and L, have entered teams for the Challenge Shield. The L Company team are

THE KHAN BAHADUR EDULJEE PESTONJEE A.-V. SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Oct. 23.

The foundation-stone of the Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Anglo-Vernacular School was laid last evening by General Gillespie, C. B. A very large gathering of the representative citizens of Mhow assembled under the spacious and tastefully decorated canopy erected for the occasion. Mr. Cursetjee Eduljee, in a few well-chosen words, gave the history of the High School founded by him, in memory of his father, the late Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee, from its original institution up to the present time, when for the purpose of more concentrated effort a union had been formed with the Mhow Zoroastrian High School, wherefore this school is now being built the more efficiently to carry out these plans. General Gillespie, before laying the stone, expressed the pleasure it gave him to perform the ceremony, as he had long desired the union and systematizing of the educational work in Mhow, and he felt sure of the good results, which must assuredly result. He paid a high compliment to the Parsee community throughout India for the generous and liberal way in which they have always interested themselves, both in education and also in every good work. Mr. Cursetjee Eduljee was not only maintaining the traditions of his countrymen, but showing himself a worthy son of his father by his generosity. He was glad that Mr. Cursetjee had mentioned the names of Messrs. Dhanjishaw Pestonjee and Aderji Dadabhoy, who had taken an active interest in the cause of education. While he was a friend to all education he was specially glad to see a vernacular school of a high order established in a place like Mhow, where the youth were trained for, and looked forward, not so much to the learned professions, as to mercantile pursuits. A thorough acquaintance with accounts and business affairs in the vernaculars, was undoubtedly of more importance than a knowledge of algebra and abstruse sciences in English He again expressed his pleasure at this union and systematising of the educational work in Mhow. Mr. Cursetjee then handed the General a silver trowel, with which he performed the ceremony, and declared the stone well and truly laid. After the ladies and gentlemen were decorated with flowers a number of school-boys sang the National Anthem in Guzerati. The band of the 9th Bombay Infantry enlivened the proceedings with a well-executed selection, and the meeting dispersed to the strains of the National Anthem.

OPENING OF A NEW MILL AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 23.

An interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Swadeshi Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mill buildings was performed this morning, at eight o'clock, by Rao Bahadur Muckund Balkrishna Bootee, chairman, assisted by Mr. Gunesh Gopal Ghatate, in the presence of a large number of shareholders, directors, and leading citizens. The mill compound was decorated with flags and buntings, and an arch was erected at the entrance with flowers and evergreens. A large shamiana was pitched in the compound, where the ceremony lasted for an hour. There were present :—Rao Bahadur Muckund Bootee ; Messrs. Gunesh Gopal Ghatate ; Gopalrao Hurry, pleader ; Bapurao Dada ; Bapurao Putwardhan, Judge, Small Cause Court ;Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, of Bombay ; Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, Government Advocate; Mr. Krishnarao Phatak; Sett Agyaram, the company's manager; and Mr. N. N. Waslekar, C. E., and many leading bankers, and merchants. The company was floated long since, with a complete plant of spinning and preparatory machine,and about 20,000 ring spindles, by the celebrated ring maker, Mr. Samuel Brook, of Manchester, through their agents, Sorabjee, Shapurjee and Co. of Bombay. The Nagpur Volunteer band was present on the occasion and garlands of flowers were distributed. The proceedings terminated happily.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

Bombay, Nagpur, and Madras will be visited early next month by Mr. H. M. Kisch, Officiating Postmaster General, before his rejoining the Government at Calcutta.

A MEMORIAL.

A memorial is being organised to the late Mr McConaghey by his brother Civilians and countrymen in these provinces in addition to the proposal started by the committee of native gentlemen in Lucknow. Mr. Allan Cadell, Commissioner of Bareilly, honorary secretary of the fund, will receive contributions.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy, arriving at Pattiala on Wednesday, received and returned formal visits from the Maharaja ; in the afternoon he presided at the ceremony opening the Dufferin Hospital.

THE SANDOWAY REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

An appeal of ten of those convicted of participation in the Sandoway rebellion last February was heard before the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, who gave his decision to-day, upholding the sentences of penal servitude for life. Thirty men were tried before Dr. Ireland, Commissioner of Arrakan, and eight were acquitted ; ten of the remainder appealed, with the result stated. It will be remembered that three pongyis, the leader being stone blind, brought forward a pretender who was, they said, the son of King Mindoon, and the conspiracy gained ground, and burst on the 16th February at Kayaw. Mr. Houghton, Deputy Commissioner, narrowly escaped alive, and two men were killed. The Courts of the Deputy Commissioner and the Myook were burnt to the ground, and the treasury and record room were barely saved. The police attacked and killed many, including the blind Pongyi and the royal pretender. The Judicial Commissioner, in delivering judgment, said that the prisoners were not sentenced to death because they were apparently not directly responsible for the murders, as all the ringleaders having been shot.

MILITARY NOTES.

SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.Y

CERTAIN regulations have been issued by the Governor-General in Council for the employment of pensioned native soldiers in civil capacities under the Government, the men so employed receiving the full pay of the civil appointment in addition to their monthly pension. The object with which the order is promulgated is a good one, *viz.*, to popularize military service among the recruiting classes of India by enabling native soldiers to earn some addition to their pensions after they have retired from the service. It remains to be seen whether the order will have the desired effect. Some military pensioners will not submit to manual labour, even of the lightest kind.

The Government consider that native soldier-pensioners would make good chuprasis (office peons, door-keepers, ramoosies, railway pointsmen, gate-keepers, and watchmen, foresters and forest guards, village and station postmen, and jail warders.

The permanent administrative establishment of the Military Works Department, under the Director General of Military Works, has been fixed at three chief engineers and seven superintending engineers —the Chief Engineer, Madras ; the Chief Engineer, Bombay ; the Deputy Director for Fortifications ; the Deputy Director for Works ; the Superintending Engineer, Presidency (Calcutta), and Oudh ; the Superintending Engineer, Meerut ; the Superintending Engineer, Sirhind and Lahore ; the Superintending Engineer, Rawal Pindi ; and the Superintending Engineer, Beluchistan Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. de Latour, Royal Artillery, has been transferred to the Indian Establishment, and Lieutenant A. K. Saunders, No. 23 (Heavy) Eastern Division, to the seconded list on appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

The services of Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., A.-D.-C., Madras Cavalry, Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Lecky has been appointed Commandant of the 20th Madras Infantry.

Classes for instruction in the use of the depression range-finder will be formed at Bombay, Aden, and Karachi, under the orders of the Officers Commanding Royal Artillery at those stations.

The following medical officers are posted to the Madras Presidency on arrival from England :—Surgeons C. A. Johnston and C. G. Gifford to the Secunderabad District ; Surgeons W. Molesworth and C. F. Fearnside, to the Belgaum District ; and Surgeons W. McN. Wilson, W. D. Sutherland, P. CarrWhite, and E. H. Wright, to the Madras and Southern Districts.

The appointments of first-class Station Staff Officers will in future be tenable for five years, the officers holding them being seconded in their regiments.

The important station of Cawnpore and that of Fatehgarh have been transferred from the Allahabad to the Oudh Command. The former is garrisoned by a European battery and infantry battalion, and by a native cavalry and infantry regiment, while the latter, which derives its importance from the Gun Carriage Factory being located there, is held by a detachment of British and Native infantry.

Now that Jhansi has become the strategic centre of the Indian Railway system, Allahabad is relegated to a back place : its importance, considered from a military point of view, is a thing of the past.

The great drawback to Jhansi as a military station is the extreme heat experienced during the hot weather. For very many years Jhansi was looked upon as akin to the infernal regions, and had a bad repute as an unhealthy station. When the need for its becoming a first-class strategic position was considered the unhealthy reports vanished, and favourable ones took their place, and now the medicos have only the heat to complain of. Trichinopoly for half a century held an unenviable reputation as being the hottest place in India, many asserting—with what truth we cannot say—that there was only a sheet of paper's difference between it and a nameless region. Be this as it may, it now has a formidable rival for heat honours in Jhansi, which has now a garrison of two batteries of Artillery, two British and two Native infantry regiments.

MOONLIGHT BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that fair Luna is shedding her silvery rays why not let us all enjoy them to the full ? "Music hath charms," and moonlight enhances them. With such beautiful nights and music, we could almost answer in the affirmative the query of the pessimist, "Is life worth living ?" It can certainly be made worth living ! Do, Mr. Editor, prevail upon the powers that be to let us have some music by moonlight. Why are the "drums and fifes" hidden under a bushel ? What is the band of our noble Volunteers doing ? Renewed with vigour from their native fields they ought to be able to perform more frequently. Bombay is in decadence ! Where are the choice spirits that once were the life and soul of "massed bands" and "moonlight bands," "torchlight processions," &c ? Are these, like some story of the Arabian night, never to be repeated ?—Yours, &c.,

CLARE.

ECHOES FROM ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, OCTOBER. 15.

"BEHOLD, there ariseth a little cloud out of the sea like a man's hand." This is not my text, nor do I mean to preach a sermon. I am merely referring to the census operations which have already got their feelers among us. Even thus early and thus far ahead, one hears little else but "Enumerators," "Supervisers," "Superintendents," "Circles," "Blocks," "26th February," and now and then, I am sorry to say, "What age shall you say you are ?" It is not for me to reveal those who use that short sentence. All around, and very constant are those in authority explaining to those who either will be, and who in consequence want to learn, or who will not be, but are none the less interested in the—shall I say—tactics of the campaign. It would be difficult to say who are the most hazy after one of these explanations ; the exponent or his victim. It usually ends in the victim, with a most puzzled, unsatisfied look, saying "Oh ! I see," and moving away about as clear on the mode of census operations (it sounds as if one was speaking of what a Field Force was at, doesn't it ? Wonder if they will issue the frontier medal to those engaged !) as on the right interpretation of "So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf." Even in hot, dusty Aden, time passes rapidly, and while we are still deep in our explanations and preparations, the cry will startle us, "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson."

Why are the Messageries steamers so popular with the Aden boat-boys and *ghari* drivers ? That they are, by them, the most favoured of all lines calling here goes without saying. No need, when a Messageries steamer is signalled, for looking at the signal staff for information. A perfect storm of chatter arises from the cluster of shore boats lying close off the Prince of Wales' Bunder, and in a few moments, off they all go. Every one of them, to the outer harbour where they lay on their oars and wait for their prey, each having on board supercargo in the shape of those amphibious little things, the Somali diving boys, whom authority has lately clothed in neat little white bathing drawers, who, with their incessant cries of "Heva dive" and the weakness of passengers make a real good thing of it now and then. On shore on Messageries days, *gharis* are very hard to get, all being engaged by our temporary visitors in going to see the tanks. But why should this be ? The passengers on these boats are always largely made up of English, and the balance are of all nationalities : the Austrian Lloyds, Rubattino, and North German Lloyds show, I take it, are equally mixed passenger list, but it is the Messageries and Messageries alone that so upset the equanimity of boat-boys and *ghari* drivers.

The cold weather is coming on apace, and the mornings and evenings are really pleasant now. The wind blows very strong all day from the S. W. changing, at night, to an equally strong wind from the N. E. Looking to the North into Arabia, one discovers in the present clear atmosphere that what apparently was all flat sandy desert is really very mountainous country, some of the sharply defined peaks being reported 6,000 in height and covered with vegetation, but, alas ! for us, Adenites, being also reported as distant 50 and 60 miles off with an intervening space of heavy sand and no roads.

The Mariner has returned as empty-handed as when she sailed. Slaver-catching nowadays is not so profitable as in the good old time when the measurement of a dhow were taken along the cut water to the bow, thence over the top of the masts, down to the stern, and so to the water's edge. This, with a line passed completely round her when her beam was broadest gave, in these simple days, her tonnage.

Government has sanctioned the creation of a new European General Hospital at Aden, and work has commenced. It will apparently be a most palatial affair if you can judge from the amount of ground it will cover. The site is just below the P. & O. house at Steamer Point on the hill overlooking the roads, and is excellent in every way as, being exposed to every wind that blows, it will always be cool and pleasant. It will quite alter, and will much improve, the look of Steamer Point. An Adenite of twenty years ago would have some difficulty in picking out the Aden of his day even now : a couple of years hence he would tell you it was a new place and not Aden at all.

Colonel Stace, the First Assistant Resident, starts to-morrow for the African Coast in order to meet and confer with some of the Somali Chiefs. He and his slender escort of five and twenty sepoys under a subaltern, leave in the Mayo, land at Donguerita, and march direct inland for three days ; spend a few days conferring, and return to the coast by another and a longer route—a few days march. The march out will be waterless, but that back has plenty. Determined not to give the 'Esa a chance *this* time, Colonel Stace has invented a description of wire zariba which will puzzle a night rush. It is a sort of wire entanglement so made that it can be put up very quickly and as quickly taken down. It is, of course, a combination of wire and pegs : the wire is twisted four-strand, and so strong that it cannot be cut with a cold chisel, and the pegs are iron-tipped and iron-bound at the head, with circular hooks fitted to them to catch the wire. It is so arranged that the wire, close to the pound on the outside, gradually rises to some 4 feet at the inside line, with some three lines between the extreme ones. At various parts of the inner line—corners and centre—oil lanterns with side and centre reflectors are suspended, some five feet from the ground, and it is astonishing the distance these lanterns throw their light. The whole zariba, pegs, wire rolled on reels, lamps, and oil, fits on to one camel, and I candidly believe that will prove, whenever the time may unfortunately come, a most useful invention. After a little practice, the whole zariba will be able to be put up and taken down in a very few minutes, and its simplicity will only increase its usefulness. Men and animals are parallel to each other inside with the animals on both flanks which are protected by flank fire. There is a story that the Germans in East Africa are also engaged on an invention of the same sort ; curious, if true. The electric telegraph was invented at the same time both in America and in England. The zariba that goes this time is but a small one, and merely on trial, but it can be enlarged to any extent should it prove successful.

THE WARBURTON DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. WARBURTON'S counsel have appealed against the recent judgment delivered by Mr. Kennedy, on the grounds that the magistrate had ceased to exercise jurisdiction, and the proceedings were therefore void ; that the magistrate erroneously ruled that his jurisdiction extended only to the three counts affecting the private matters, which were practically one, and not three charges ; that the magistrate had no power to dispose of the public charges on the evidence ; that under any circumstances he should have heard counsel for the prosecution ; that the magistrate was wrong in law and in fact in stating that no *prima facie* case had been made out, because the articles were defamatory in themselves, and the burden of proof lay on the defence who had called no witnesses except Abinashi and Ved Kour whose evidence was palpably tutored and false, whereas Mr. Warburton's evidence was credible. The appeal therefore prays that the whole proceedings may be set aside, or if the jurisdiction is upheld that the sentence may be enhanced by the infliction of imprisonment, and that a proper inquiry be ordered on the public charges. The appeal will probably be heard on the same day, the 29th instant, as the appeal by the defence. Mr. Warburton is also commencing fresh proceedings against Sital Kant Chatterjee, the Editor of the *Tribune* on a charge of writing a letter to a Calcutta paper practically repeating the private libels whilst the previous case was pending. Mr. Warburton leaves Lahore on the 24th instant to resume charge at Sialkot, returning on the 29th on leave for the purpose of prosecuting Mr. Buchanan for writing a libellous letter published in the *Tribune*.

THE best safeguard for Gederal Health is KEMP'S TUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresner, superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparation oof a lixe kind, and is ond of the best Aperient and Blood-purifying Remedies known. Per bottal, Re, 1-4.

CRICKET.

THE GYMKHANA *VS.* LADIES' GYMKHANA.

THIS, the last match of the Gymkhana season, was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday afternoon, play commencing at 11 a.m. Several additional and interesting matches have been this year added to the Gymkhana card-programme, in order to carry on cricket as far into the hot weather as members cared, or dared, to play, and the results have been so satisfactory that the same procedure will no doubt be followed next year. It has given many members opportunities of playing which they would not have otherwise had, and several have acquitted themselves remarkably well, as their averages, which we hope to publish on Monday, will show. This, the last match of the year, was a novel fixture and has not, we believe, ever been attempted before. The title of the match had led to the belief, in some quarters, that the *lady* members of the Ladies' Gymkhana were going to emulate their fair sisters at home, and sally forth to do battle, and an unexpected display of chivalry was furnished by a great many of our national defenders at Colaba, who applied in a body for "passes," and were grievously disappointed on arriving on the ground to find that the "ladies" were male after all, and had entrusted their fortunes to the gentlemen-members of their Gymkhana on Malabar Hill. We hope the Colaba warriors will reserve themselves for a further evidence of their chivalry till Government House is occupied, when H. E. Lady Harris may be able to instil the same cricket enthusiasm on the hill as she was able to do so successfully at Mahableshwar. The match, although it resulted in a defeat for the Gymkhana can hardly be counted as such, as all the opposing team were also members of the local Gymkhana. A very interesting match had been expected, owing to Messrs. Steel and Raikes being, for the first time this year, on opposite sides, but the Fort team were disappointed, as Mr. Steel was suffering so much from a cold that he did not bowl at all, and went in last to bat, simply to make up the team to eleven. The Fort Gymkhana were therefore much handicapped, and had, except Mr. F. Clark, little bowling, while their opponents had the pick of the batting, six of the regular Gymkhana players being in the ladies' team.

Mr. Gould, winning the toss, went in himself with Mr. Raikes, but little was done till Mr. Barton joined Mr. Gould when, 56 runs were put on, both batsmen playing very well, although the former sent back an easy one to Mr. Brooks before he had scored—a very expensive miss as it subsequently proved. The fast wicket—and a perfect batting one it was—was all in favour of run-getting, and the boundaries were more accessible than usual. At 74 Mr. Gould was dismissed for a capital innings of 40 ; Mr. Barton continued to play very free wicket till the score showed 142, and then he was caught at the wicket off a bit to leg for 69, an innings of great use to his side, and which was, with the exception of chance before named, a very good one indeed, and the nearest approach to his form of last year that he has yet shown, though rather late in the day to show it. A little more net-practice, and a little less lawn-tennis, would have, no doubt, achieved this result before ; when once "set," on a fast wicket, he is as dangerous as any bat in the Gymkhana, but he will never be a reliable run-getter till he has mastered the difficulties of a slow wicket, and particularly of slow bowling on that wicket. In Mr. Barton, Mr. Bentinck, and Mr. Sangster, the Gymkhana lose three of the 4th Rifles Subalterns, who have done them excellent service on many stricken fields, and we send them to Quetta in March next with our best wishes for many centuries on the fast wickets up there. Mr. Rich put together a very fair 26, and it is a pity the Gymkhana has seen so little of him. At 179 the innings terminated ; Mr. Clark came out with the best analysis, but was more expensive than is his wont ; the wicket being a little too good and true for him.

The Fort then took the wickets, and began losing them rapidly, Mr. Raikes' talents being apparently able to raise him superior to any such trifling—drawbacks as a fast wicket. Mr. Dunk showed by far the best form of the innings, if not of the day, and a unique stroke of his own, which is neither a cut nor a drive, but is a very effective one, was responsible for a succession of no less than 8 fours in his 41, and very clean-hit fours they mostly were. Mr. H. Read knocked up 23 in a style of his own, which is also unique, in another sense but no one else did anything, and the innings closed for 2 short of the century, or 81 to the bad. Mr. Raikes took 6 of the wickets for 61, and it is a real treat to see him beat the bat with the fifth ball, after the bat has beaten him to the tune of perhaps two or three fours during the first four balls of the over. Possibly nothing stamps a real bowler so effectually as to see him totally unmoved by a succession of hits off his bowling. Mr. Steel, who was not expected to appear at all, created a sensation by coming in last, and still more of a sensation by sending up an easy catch off the first ball Mr. Raikes sent down to him. The catch was disgracefully missed, but the M. C. C. Colours had no further chance of distinguishing themselves, as the last wicket fell a few balls later. To utilize the last hour of daylight, the Gymkhana went in again and lost 5 wickets for 79, Mr. Douglas' 24 being a very merry innings.

Thus ends the Gymkhana Season of 1890, and a very successful one it has been, in every way, although the elimination of the Parsee matches have robbed it of much of its interest. We hope to give a *resume* of the season, as well as the bowling and batting averages, in our issue of Monday next. There will be no more Gymkhana cricket, but, if the English Cricket Team fulfil their expected programme, there will be games arranged in order to keep in practice to meet them :—

LADIES' GYMKHANA.

Mr. A. P. Gould, b Brooks	40
Mr. E. B. Raikes, run out	0
Mr. J. B. Macbeth, b F. Clark	0
Mr. M. F. Reid, b F. Clark	5
Mr. A. E. Barton, c Phillips, b F. Clark	69
Mr. E. F. Nicholson, b Brooks	3
Mr. E. Rich, st. Phillips, b Brooks	26
Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, c Sub, b F. Clark	7
Mr. R. J. Bentinck, c Phillips, b F. Clark.	15
Mr. J. Thurburn, not out	1
Mr. J. G. Hojel, b St. Paul	0
Extras	13
Total	179

(Fall of the wickets.)

1-3 2-12 3-18 4-74 5-96 6-142 7-158 8-170 9-174 10-179

FORT GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. T. R. Phillips, b Raikes.	0	b Raikes		1
		c Glazebrook, b		
Mr. H. Dunk, b Macbeth	41	Raikes		14
Mr. F. A. Prevost, b Raikes.	3	b Raikes		10
Mr. H. Clark, run out	0	did not bat		
Mr. F. Clark, b Raikes	11			
Mr. H. S. Read, b Raikes	23	c Barton,b Raikes		14
Mr. E. H.Douglas, b Macbeth	0	not out		24
Mr. D. Brooks, c Nicholson, b Raikes	4	b Nicholson		4
Mr. C. St. Paul, b Macbeth .	3	did not bat		
Mr. A. D. Creagh, b Raikes .	6			
Mr. E. E. Steele, not out	2			
Extras	5	Extras		12
Total	98	Total (for 5 wickets)		79

(Fall of the wickets.)

1st Innings.

1-3 2-7 3-8 4-39 5-79 6-79 7-83 8-88 9-95 10-98

2nd Innings.

1-2 2-17 3-38 4-44 5-79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F. Clark	90	74	3	5
H. Clark	20	27	0	0
Brooks	100	63	0	3
St. Paul	8	1	0	1

FORT GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	59	61	1	6	45	46	0	4
Macbeth	55	32	1	3				
Barton					25	14	0	0
Nicholson					22	16	0	1

THE PANDITA RAMABAI.

THE *Echo* Portrait Gallery in the number to hand by last mail, he has the following sketch of the Pandita Ramabai :—

The subject of this sketch is the most remarkable woman of modern India. The history of her short life—she is only thirty-two—is so extraordinary, so romantic, so inspiring, that it deserves to be known far and wide for its own sake ; but some account of it seems to be specially appropriate at the present time, seeing that the Indian Government must shortly lend its help to the work of reform to which the Pandita has consecrated talents and her energies.

Her full name and titles in India are Pandita Ramabai Saraswati ; the first designation, a recognition of her learning is nearly equivalent to our English doctor. The third is the name of the Hindoo goddess of wisdom and eloquence, and was bestowed upon her many years ago, by the Brahmins of Calcutta, in their admiration of her power as a speaker. The girl who so impressed the Hindoo Doctors of the Law at Calcutta was a penniless orphan, who had been for years wandering over India, acquiring languages, worshipping at the holy shrines, with her brother as her only companion. Ramabai was a native of Western India. Her father, Ananda, was a high caste Brahmin, renowned for his learning and the simplicity and noble self-abnegation of his life. In his views of religion and social right and duty he was liberal beyond most men of his order. The tale of Ananda, and his wife and three children reads like a story of the old-world saints, as they are recorded in the Ramayana and Mahabarata, the Indian epics. But in truth, an ancient India still survives in the India of the English ; and in remote places there are men of learning and saintliness who live as did the *Rishis* of old. Ananda was one of them. Ramabai's mother, when she married Ananda, was only nine years old. The marriage at that age simply meant irrevocable betrothal. Ananda, taking his child-wife to his mother's house, thought he would teach her the sacred literature and language of India —Sanscrit. But this was too much for the orthodoxy of Ananda's family. So Ananda, being his own master, left his home and the haunts of men, and went to live in the jungle, to study, to meditate, to worship, and teach his wife what he knew. There, in the jungle Ramabai and her brother and sister were born ; there the three children were taught by their father and mother ; and from that spot the fame of Ananda gradually spread over India. Gungamul, as the place was named, was situated in one of the loneliest parts of the Western Ghauts. There Ramabai was born in the year of the Mutiny.

When Ramabai was nine years old, they all left their mountain solitude and set out on a pilgrimage to the holy places of India. Her father and mother disregarded the custom of giving away their daughter in marriage at so early an age. Instead of doing that, they stored her mind with knowledge. In the course of seven years' wanderings Ramabai learned the principal languages of Southern and Northern India—Hindustani, Bengali, Kanarese, Hindi. Marathi she already knew, it being her mother tongue. But long before the seven years were out she had drunk the cup of sorrow to its dregs. Her father became blind. After a time he died. In six weeks the mother left them, "to abide in the next world." The funeral rites of the Hindoos cost money, and the orphans had none. The burning-ground was three miles away, and thither the brother and sister, with the aid of two compassionate Brahmins, carried between them their mother's remains, and committed them to the fire. Then the brother and sister resumed their long, uncertain journey. They travelled over all India, from Madras to the Punjab, and as far as Assam. Often were they in dire distress, and grateful for the alms of the charitable. What else besides visiting shrines were they doing ? They were addressing their fellow-countrymen and fellow country-women on female education, on the evils of infant marriage, and the law of widowhood. Their own home experience had been happy, and their parents, as already shown, had ideas and aspirations far in advance of the common. But, then, their experience had been the rarest of exceptions. In all biography we know nothing more moving than the story of these two orphans, still in their earliest youth, tried by privation and familar with grief, going out into the world to plead the cause of the weak and the afflicted. At last Ramabai and her brother reached Calcutta, where the Pandits heard her, and called her Saraswati. Shortly after this her brother died. Then she married. In less than two years her husband died of cholera ; and her second period of happiness came to an end. Once more this noble woman found relief in self-renouncing service in the cause of the people. In 1882 the Indian Education Commission, with Sir William Hunter at its head, reached Poona in the Bombay Presidency. There the Commission was received by a society of an entirely new kind in India—a society of native ladies that had been formed for the promotion of female education, the abolition of child-marriage, and of the barbarous law and custom of compulsory and perpetual widowhood. The founder of the *Arya Mahila Somaj*, as the society was called, was Ramabai. She it was who, in an eloquent address, welcomed the Commission to the old capital of the Mahrattas. About this time Ramabai forsook her Hindoo faith, and became—what she had always been in deed, though not in name—a Christian. She visited England in 1883, studied English, mathematics, and natural science at Wantage and the Ladies' College, Cheltenham. In 1886 she went to Philadelphia, America, in order to be present at the graduation of her own countrywoman, Pandita Anandibai, in medicine. Dr. Anandibai Joshee was the first high-caste Hindoo woman who ever saw the New World. She died at Poona in 1887, just when she hoped to begin the practice in the land of her birth of the art she had learnt abroad. Ramabai inherits and prosecutes her kinswoman's mission.

We point no "moral." We leave the pathetic and romantic history of Ramabai's life to tell its own moral ; and will only add that those who wish to learn more of it will find what they want in an excellent little work just published by Messrs. George Bell and Sons. The title of the work is, "The High-caste Indian Woman." It is edited by Dr. Rachael L. Bodley, of the Medical College, Pennsylvania, who knew the two Hindoo ladies intimately, and it contains several valuable papers by Ramabai. In these papers English readers will find a sufficiently complete account of the native customs and laws, the reform of which must soon be undertaken by the Indian Government, anticipated by Ramabai and others more or less like her. This great reform is within measurable distance. A good while ago *The Echo* took the matter up. Since then the example of *The Echo* has been followed by some of its most influential among the morning contemporaries —by the *Daily News* and the *Times* especially. A native of Western India, lately on a visit to England—a Parsee named Malabari—has been of some use in awakening English interest in this question. He has written to the papers. He has distributed copies of his writings and biographical notices of himself. The *Times* has now begun to publish articles three and four columns long on the great Indian question. The Parsee Malabari, who did all his work snugly in his armchair, or in his comfortable railway carriage, is lavishly praised. But not a word is said of the friendless girl who was content to do her work in silence while others talked. The living example of Ramabai is a more vivifying force than a multitude of books such as any one may write. In this great movement for the emancipation of Hindoo women there is no more influential personality, no inspiration stronger and finer, than the Pundita's. No one can learn the history of her life without being profoundly touched by it, and feeling the better for it. Men and women of her spiritual kinship are rare in the world. But their appearance in it irradiates commonplace humanity, is a rebuke to philosophies of despair, and a sign of hope for the future of the race.

MR. JACKSON, M.P., is father of the brilliant cricketer who was captain of the Harrow Eleven last year. The young gentleman is (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) credited with having observed that it was a very good thing for a man in his father's position to have a son captain of one of the great school elevens—"It gets his name talked about." This is worthy to rank with the answer of the little Harrow boy who was asked at Lord's somewhere about the year 1855, whether the celebrated Harrow bowler of that period—F. C Cobden—was any relation of "the great Cobden." "Why he *is* the great Cobden," was the ingenuous response.

THE regulations for the use of the electric light came into operation in March, 1887, and during the remainder of that year (according to statistics given in the recent British consular report from Port Said) the number using it was 394. In 1888 the number rose to 1,611, and last year reached 2,445. The average time of transit has also been considerably shortened. In 1886, it was 36 hours ; in 1887, 33 hours 58 minutes ; in 1888, 31 hours 15 minutes ; and in 1889 it had been reduced to 25 hours 50 minutes. The average time for using the electric light in 1889 was 22½ hours. The shortest time taken by a steamer in the transit of the Canal in 1889 was 14¼ hours which is ten minutes less than the fastest passage, on record previously.

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1889-90.

THE following is the Review by the Standing Committee of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1889-90, submitted to and approved by the Municipal Standing Committee at their meeting on Wednesday.

During the year under review, the Corporation had the privilege of offering a hearty welcome to India, to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the future Heir to the throne. In like manner, they joined in wishing His Royal Highness God-speed after the completion of his prolonged tour through India. During his stay in this city, His Royal Highness took part in several public ceremonies, including the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Leper Asylum at Trombay. It also fell to the lot of the Corporation to bid farewell to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on his Royal Highness relinquishing the command of the Bombay Army. Their Royal Highnesses had so endeared themselves to all classes that their final departure from Bombay was a matter of extreme regret to every class of the community.

2. Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C. I. E., after holding the office of Municipal Commissioner for nine years, finally handed over charge to Mr. H. A. Acworth on the 30th April last, after receiving hearty vote of thanks from the Corporation and this Committee, appreciative of his many and eminent services to Bombay. Among the more important matters, referred to in Mr. Acworth's report, are (1) the steps taken by the Corporation in memorialising the Secretary of State against the proposal to change the day of departure of the English Mail to Sunday, the action taken by the Corporation meeting with the entire concurrence of Government ; (2) the appointment of Mr. Baldwin Latham to report on the whole question of drainage ; (3) the sanctioning of the construction of the Pawai Water Works ; (4) the re-organization and re-equipment of the Fire-Brigade, and the selection from the London Brigade of Mr. Nicholls as Chief of the Bombay Brigade ; (5) the enlargement and improvement of the Victoria Gardens, in connection with which work, the thanks of the Corporation are due to Mr. H. M. Phipson for the valuable aid rendered by him to the Commissioner ; (6) undertaking the maintainance with the assistance of Government, of a Leper Asylum, which owes its existence to the liberal philanthropy of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. ; (7) the strike in July 1889 among the scavengers of the Health Department, causing most serious inconvenience to the public, and threatening the gravest danger to the health of the city.

3. The financial position of the Municipality was satisfactory. The income proper was Rs. 53,42,169-10-9 or Rs. 4,21,969-10-9, better than the estimate, whilst, with the opening balance, the total sum available for expenditure was Rs. 64,68,225-13-9. The yield from property taxes was Rs. 2,50,364-2-3 over the estimate, owing to the levy of the ¼ per cent. additional tax for the Fire Brigade, and the levy of water and halalkhor taxes on all properties throughout the city except those which by law are specially exempted. Owing to disputes, considerable sums are still outstanding on these two heads, pending the settlement of certain questions which, the Commissioner hopes, will be disposed of in a month or two. There was a falling off of over Rs. 18,000 in the wheel tax, owing to the reduction of the tax on labour carts, hack victorias and shigrams, as likewise, a small falling off in town duties, due to the omission of petroleum from taxable articles under the schedule. The expenditure proper was Rs. 50,42,404-13-2 or Rs. 7,77,416-5-11 less than the estimate, of which last mentioned, however, nearly five lakhs were on account of unpaid liabilities. The expenditure from income proper, was Rs. 1,58,353 less than in the previous year.

4. Regarding the large excesses on the charges for the Love Grove Pumping Station, the attention of the Corporation is directed to para. 16 of the Commissioner's report and pages 59 and 60 of the Chief Accountants, for, if excesses of these very large amounts are to be incurred without the previous knowledge or sanction of the Committee or that of the Corporation, the Municipality may again be involved in the most serious financial difficulties. The Commissioner admits the necessity there is for some revision of the account branch of the Executive Engineer's Office, concerning which he says, there are frequent complaints from the Chief Accountant. There was a very large and increasing amount of outstanding on account of private and departmental works and the workshops ; and the Committee, under the provisions of Section 123 of the Act, has asked the Commissioner to make a special enquiry on these point as soon as he has time available. The expenditure from loan funds was Rs. 43,97,328 of which Rs. 34,43,597 was on account of Tansa. During the last 5 years the outlay from these funds was Rs. 1,31,57,926.

5. The committee cannot too strongly commend to the attention of the Corporation, Mr

water. From fevers the deaths were 956 above the average, and, out of the total 5,527 were of the remittent type, 405 were due to ague, 1,269 to simple continued fever, and 25 to enteric fever. As in the previous twelve months, so in 1889 the highest rate of mortality was in the Parel Ward, the adjoining Ward, Byculla, being next highest on the list, with Mahalukhsmi as third. Byculla has some drainage, but Parel none; and with the expansion of population in both, the nuisances are increasing, from houses being without drainage, and in too many instances surrounded, in consequence, by sewage. The increase in the deaths from small-pox was attributable to the immigration of unvaccinated people from Goa. For the treatment of cases of this kind a small hospital was maintained by the Corporation from 8th March to 21st August 1889, during which time 102 patients were treated. Regarding this point, the Commissioner remarks that it may perhaps hereafter be found necessary to guard the approaches to the city, so that persons found to be suffering from a dangerous or infectious disease, or leprosy may be intercepted and taken to a dharamshala, or to a leper asylum, by which arrangement sickly vagrants and lepers would probably find Bombay less attractive than at present, but, unless the existing legislation is greatly modified, it would be found very difficult to protect the health of the city by such drastic measures, however advantageous such protection might be.

11. The Health Officer has much to state regarding nuisances of different natures, and, with reference to those in public streets, makes a suggestion which, the Committee imagine, will hardly commend itself, namely, that "until the Municipal Commissioner or the chief officers or the members of the Standing Committee have power to deal with small offences against public health, there will be no improvement in the sanitation of streets and no practical prevention of nuisances." Regarding the serious nuisances on the Flats towards the close of the year, from the reservoir, the Health Officer observes, with great truth, that so serious a one had not been known for years, for the water in the reservoir was nearly as foul as the sewage in the open main drain. On this point the Committee need only remark that the filling in of the reservoir being one of the recommendations most strongly urged by Mr. Baldwin Latham for the improvement of the sanitation of the city, the question will doubtless receive the early and most careful attention of the Corporation. As an instance of the evils arising from any neglect of the removal of filth from the inhabited parts of the Island, the Health Officer observes that the nuisance caused by the cessation of work for even one day was demonstrated to the public during the strike of the Municipal bigarries. Until that strike, few people realised even the effect of the dust-bins being left unemptied. In connection with the general question of the disposal of town-sweepings, he remarks that the Flats are being so rapidly built over, that it is doubtful whether the deposit of refuse there can be continued much longer, and the future place of disposal becomes an urgent question.

12. Para. 18 of the Health Officer's report is satisfactory, as indicating that the sanitary condition of Mills in Bombay, generally, is good.

13. According to the Registration Department, 15,493 living, and 1,224 still-born, children were born, showing a birth-rate of 20·03 per 1,000 only. Of the living births, 8,064 were males and 7,429 females, the proportion of males to females being 108 to 100.

14. Vaccinations, primary, numbered 20,337 and re-vaccinations 4,498, figures which, compared with the birth returns, must be considered very satisfactory.

15. The total expenditure on the department was Rs. 10,71,251; its earnings being Rs. 5,84,553. The net cost to the Municipality was only Rs. 4,86,698. The results of the work of the Health Department can be thus summarised: On an average, 4,011 men and women, 704 scavengering and drain carts and 155 night-soil and cesspool carts were at work each day. The collection of garbage or *kuchra* was greater than in the previous year, by 12 tons a day. 304,662 tons, equal to 834 tons a day, were collected and disposed of against 300,249 tons in 1888. 128,986 tons of night-soil, equal to 353 tons a day, were collected and removed against 127, 287 tons in 1888. 198 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned against 207 in 1888. 3,255 notices and 4,607 summonses were issued, against 4,240 notices and 6,887 summonses in 1888. The number of convictions as against summonses is not shown; the amount of fines recovered amounted to Rs 1,824-8-0 against Rs. 2,107-4-0 in 1888. The number of licenses granted from 1st April to 31st December 1889, amounted to 1,684. For the use of the public *Dhobiwada* or place for washing clothes, Rs. 11,638-8-0 were recovered against Rs. 11,840-0-0 in 1888.

16. From markets and slaughter houses, the income was Rs. 3,29, 170, a net increase of Rs. 6,652 over the previous year, though the total was Rs, 8,775 less than the estimate. The supply of vegetables and fruit both European and Native, were plentiful, good and cheap. These supplies are now received from nearly all parts of India reached by the Railways, whilst apples from Verona in Italy, Tunis, Mangalore, and Cashmere, and pomegranates and moosoombees or sweet limes from Muscat are brought in considerable quantities. Trade in fruit and vegetables is stated to have been very slack. The mutton was well and largely supplied, but the beef was, as usual of late years, poor and small.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN L. E. H. BROCK, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, has been permitted to resign his commission.

MAJOR L. A. T. MCCUDDEN, S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service.

CAPTAIN G. H. W O'SULLIVAN, R.E., has been granted leave for one year.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT W. A. MCCULLOCH WALLER, 1st Royal North Lancashire Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT H. F. WALTERS, S.C., has been granted an extension of leave for four months, on medical certificate.

MAJOR W. B. FERRIS, S.C., has been been granted furlough to Europe for one year.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT T. W. CUFFE is gazetted Lieutenant of the Bombay Light Horse, and Mr. G. W. Moir, Second-Lieutenant.

CAPTAIN A. KEENE, R.A., has been granted six months' furlough.

LIEUTENANT W. J. PEYTON, C.M.G,, has been appointed A.-D.-C., and interpreter to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE services of Lieutenant H. G. Brown are replaced at the services of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Vizagapatam Rifle Volunteers and the Godavery Rifle Volunteers have been amalgamated into an Administrative Battalion and designated the "East Coast Rifle Volunteers." Major W. A. Willock, C. S., Vizagapatam Rifle Volunteers, has been appointed the first Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the new corps.

THE officers of the Military Accounts Department returning from leave have been posted as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Cantley, who was officiating Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, has been posted to Madras; Major Macpherson, who went home from Pay Examiner, Madras has been posted to the Westren Circle; and Major J. F. D. Fordyce returns to the Eastern Circle. His return will allow of the appointment of an Inspector of Accounts, Eastren and Western Circles, which could not be filled, there being a paucity of officers at duty.

THE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS OF INDIA.

THE visit to England of Mr. Behramji M. Malabari has ended, but we may reasonably hope that its results will be of great social benefit in regard to the position of the women in India. In a sense his stay here was private; he appeared before no large audiences; he published his views scantily; he did not attend fashionable gatherings; even his personal friends saw him rarely. Yet, to a good extent, he has accomplished the object which he had in view in coming to England. Having for years studied the marriage customs of India, the evils of which had grieved and pained his sensitive nature—urged by heart and conscience to do all might lie in his power to secure some remedy for these evils—he applied himself with quiet determination to obtain sympathy with his noble aims. He refrained from the easy task of rousing the ready zeal of an English public ignorant of underlying facts. But he seized opportunities for discussing the subject deliberately with a few influential persons who really knew something of the complicated social relations of India, and who were willing to perceive that every year works important changes in Indian opinions and views. The points that he brought forward were then taken up by the daily press, and Mr. Malabari has now returned to Bombay to co-operate as before with the band of social reformers among the Hindus, which is rapidly increasing in strength and importance.—*Indian Magazine.*

THE Egyptian exiles in Colombo have, it is reported, preferred a request to be allowed to take up their residence in Cyprus, or, by preference, in Syria. Western Australia, were it still a Crown colony, would, says a local paper, afford a climate dry enough, and a soil in some parts sandy enough, to make it a fitting reminder of Egypt to the exiles; but if they are pining for a climate more like that of their own land, they ought to visit Jaffna and Point Pedro.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(From the Home Papers.)

A NOTEWORTHY action relating to the infringement of registered designs for printed calicoes was begun in the Scotch Courts the other day before Lord Kinnear by Messrs. Edmund Potter and Co., of Manchester against the Braso de Prata Company, Limited, a company with a registered office in Edinburgh and works near Lisbon. It does not appear to have been denied that the designs, sixteen in all, had been exactly copied and not merely imitated. The Braso de Prata Company, it was explained consists almost entirely of the partners of Messrs. William Graham Junior and Co., of Glasgow, and the registered office of the Company is at the address of that firm which for some time carried on a calico-printing business at Lisbon. The business was eventually transferred to the Company, three-fourths of the capital being taken by the founders. On behalf of Messrs. William Graham Junior and Co. it was explained that the designs had been submitted to them along with others by Portuguese merchants, and were printed at the instance of the latter for sale by them in the Portuguese markets. It was also urged that there is no register of designs in Portugal and no means of ascertaining there whether designs are registered in other countries or not. On behalf of Messrs. Potter and Co., however, it was contended that the prints in question were so thoroughly recognised as theirs in the Portuguese market that the infringements were known as "Graham's Lisbon Potters." The cloth, it was added, was purchased in this country, and the rollers engraved near Glasgow and sent out to the works in Portugal, where the goods were printed from them, the result being that Messrs. Potter and Co. were undersold, and were therefore unable to take orders for their goods, which were liable to heavy duties on importation into Portugal. The defendants on receiving notice of proceedings immediately stopped printing the designs, or issuing any cloth printed with the designs in question, and offered an undertaking that they would not henceforth print or in any way utilise the designs. The question was raised in Court as to whether, though the defendants are domiciled in Glasgow, the Scottish Courts have any jurisdiction with regard to acts done in Portugal. Messrs. Potter and Co. pressed for an injunction notwithstanding the proffered undertaking of the defendants, and Lord Kinnear, after hearing the arguments, granted an interim interdict.

Commenting on the monetary stringency which has been developed in Canada, as well as in the United States, the *Trade Bulletin* of Montreal observes that the profitable employment of funds in New York has diverted considerable Montreal capital to that centre, whilst the call for funds to move the Western crops has been another factor which has helped to relieve the bank vaults of a large portion of their surplus bills. It is stated that most of the wheat so far sold in Western Canada has gone into elevators to be held for a later market, and should this course be pursued generally a large amount of capital will be required to carry it. Another disturbing feature is the gloomy outlook for the realisation upon the new crop of Canadian coarse grains, more especially in regard to barley, nearly dol. 7,000,000 worth of which is taken annually by the United States, and should the date on which the new Tariff Bill is fixed to come into force not be extended from October 1, it will be very unfortunate for holders, as they will not have time to get even a fair portion of it across the line. Growers of hay will also experience much inconvenience through having their product virtually shut out of the market they have depended upon. The same obstacle will prevent the shipment of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, eggs, potatoes, &c., and will cause a large percentage of these products to lie unmarketed, unless "slaughter prices be submitted to by shipping them to England. The outlook therefore points to a large diminution in the export trade, and consequently in power to raise funds. This will tend further to decrease deposits, without which the banks cannot continue to lend even at recent enhanced rates."

In connection with the question of railway rates in the United States, the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* calls attention to some remarks by Mr. Miller, the President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, in his newly issued report. Mr. Miller argues that the Inter-State Railway Act, as it now stands, must necessarily bring about the absorption of the weaker by the stronger lines. Unrestrained competition must in the end, he says, destroy all competition. The allusion is, of course, to the prohibition of "pooling." Traffic grows fast enough the goods traffic of the company referred to having increased no less than 1,523,117 tons during the past year, or nearly 20 per cent. But there was a further decline in rates, which now stand at less than a cent per ton per mile. The actual rate is 0·995 cent. In 1889 the average was 1·059 cent, and in 1880 it was 1·76 cent. Mr. Miller points out that if the freight tonnage of the past financial year had been carried at the average rate of the previous year the revenue of the company would have increased dols. 1,178,134, all of which would have been net revenue. He points out also that the conditions which have led to low rates on competitive traffic have also reduced rates on local traffic, through the operation of the "long and short haul" clause of the Act. Owing to the decline in average rates the increase in net earnings is therefore smaller than it would otherwise have been. Nevertheless the total is dol. 358,436 better than in the previous year. Allowing for 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred shares, and for interest and rent charges, the income for the twelve months would leave a surplus of dol. 700,000 for the dol. 39,868,961 of common stock.

The considerable rise in the price of silver, with the effect upon the exchanges in Mexico, continues to be much discussed in the Mexican papers. The money market there is represented as exceedingly tight, without any immediate prospect of relief. Advantage has been taken of the exchange to remit very freely to Europe, and as a result the August shipments of coin from Vera Cruz alone amounted to dol. 5,000,000. How much went out of the country by other port and across the northern frontier is not known, but it was undoubtedly considerable. "When," says a local paper, "it is taken into consideration that the monthly coinage of all the mints is only about dol. 2,000,000, it is evident that this drain on the metallic currency of the country cannot long continue without producing great stringency in the money market." So far the banks appear to have held their own remarkably well, though evidently there exists a good deal of apprehension that the constant exports of coin may continue. The *Economista Mexicano*, referring to the rapid fluctuations in exchange, considers that the immediate prospect will be an increase in the exportation of bar silver, an increase in the importation of foreign goods, and a reduction in the exportation of raw materials, or at least of some of them. Meanwhile no effects appears to have been produced on local prices. Recent imports are said to have been very large, and the *Economista* looks forward with interest to see whether prices will fall in relation to the improvement in exchange.

An influential Russian journal, the *Novoje Vremja*, has begun a campaign in favour of the adoption of the double or bimetallic standard in the Empire. Considerable attention has lately been given to an authoritative opinion in favour of the adoption of the single gold standard should specie payments be resumed, and this view has been very widely accepted by the Russian press. The *Novoja Vremja* however, has now entered the lists with a declaration that the double standard will be far more suitable to the economic conditions of Russia. The adoption of the gold standard, it is urged, would greatly impoverish the poorer classes of the community and handicap the export trade. Russia has, moreover, a strong interest in improving the value of silver, as a depreciation of that metal diminishes her power of competing with silver standard countries, noticeably India. It is admitted that the Russian output of silver is small, being only about 450,000 ounces per annum, and that the depreciation of the white metal is an advantage to Russia in so far as the purchase of tea in China is concerned. But these facts, it is urged have little weight in comparison with the other considerations referred to. The *Novoje Vremja* regrets that the Russian Ministry of Finance did not take advantage of the period of extreme depreciation of the white metal to accumulate a large stock with a view to resumption. It is hinted that a movement to make common cause with France in the re-establishment of the double standard will meet with much support in Russian political circles, and there are indications that the *Novoje Vremja* is disposed to urge the adoption of the franc as the unit of the Russian monetary system, inasmuch as it contends that the the gold rouble is too small and too luxurious for Russia and the silver rouble too large, and that a smaller silver coins should be adopted of which the gold coins should be multiples.

IN Bengal a person has discovered a specific for cobra-bite, namely, to have the poison sucked by hens. When all remedies had failed after a cobra-bite, "an old peasant applied the method of sucking the poison out of the wounded part by means of a hen. Nine hens dropped down dead, one after the other, in the course of this experiment. The tenth was half-dead, but the eleventh luckily got no injury, and the woman was cured instantly without more ado!"

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

THE thirtieth annual Church Congress commenced in Hull on Sept. 30, over 2000 persons having enrolled themselves as members. In the forenoon many of the prominent members went to the Town Hall, and were publicly welcomed by the Mayor, who was attended by a large number of the members of the Corporation. Afterwards a procession took place through the streets to Holy Trinity Church, the clergy wearing surplices and hoods, the town councillors in their robes, and the Mayor wearing his chain of office. There were also processions to two churches in other parts of the town. The Congress sermons were preached by the Bishops of Manchester, Newcastle, and Ripon, before large congregations.

At the opening meeting of the Congress, which took place in Hengler's Circus, the Bishop of Durham, who is acting as president in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury through indisposition, took the chair. Deputations were received from the Wesleyan Methodist Church Council, and the Nonconformist Ministers' Union of Hull, and addresses were read on their behalf offering a fraternal greeting to the Congress. The Wesleyans' address invited the members of the Congress, in the presence of common foes who were seeking to undermine and extirpate the venerable and sacred beliefs which had brought comfort and hope to generations of tempted and suffering believers, to combine with them in the assault upon the unbelief, worldliness, and vice which bore themselves so arrogantly in modern society. The acting president, in reply, said churchmen prayed for some such outward unity as should show that all who held one Lord, one faith, one baptism, were indeed one in the face of the infidelity of our own country, and even more of the dominant evils of the mission field.

The Bishop of Durham, acting president, in the course of his inaugural address, after referring to the loss the Congress sustained by the absence of the president, alluded to the conspicuous place given to social questions in the congress programme. The social question, he said, was in its complete range a religious question, and it offered churchmen the means of realising their faith in its present power. It was a question not simply of politics, of economibs, or of law, but of life. The law was concerned only with acts and environments, and could not control feelings or motives. It could make good dwellings, but it could not make good men.

A discussion then took place on the subject of "Church and State." Bishop Barry read a paper, in which he strongly advocated the maintenance of the Establishment, from the standpoint both of Church and State, but contended that the Church must be substantially free in the discharge of her spiritual duty to God and man, and free in her own self-government of order, ritual, and discipline. He urged that every effort should be made to free the Church of the abuses of establishment—namely, paralysis of legislation, impropriety of jurisdiction, and anomalies of patronage, including the abomination of the public sale of livings. Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., spoke in favour of certain changes in reference to the jurisdiction and procedure of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the other speakers included the Rev. T. Moore, Chancellor Dibdin, and the Rev. Morris Fuller.

At the first sectional meeting the question of "Systematic Instruction in Religion" was debated. The Bishop of Edinburgh declared that much of the unbelief of our time was wanton and wicked, the outcome of highly culpable ignorance, recklessness, and sinful prejudice. There were certain forms of unbelief that were a vice to be scorned and reprobated. It was to the pulpit on Sundays that systematic instruction in religious matters must chiefly be looked for, and he advocated the delivery in parish churches each year of a series of sermons dealing with the systematic exposition and carefully-reasoned defence of important Christian doctrines. Major-Gen. Sir F. J. Goldsmid argued that systematic instruction in religion might be well conveyed by the systematic introduction into secular literature and lectures of subsidiary matters which would unconsciously lead the mind of the reader or hearer from morality to religion.

At the evening meeting in the Congress Hall, a resolution was read from the Hull Trades and Labour Council, urging on the Congress the desirability of work connected with the Church of England being given only to those employers who paid the standard rate of wages and recognised fair and reasonable conditions of labour. The president said the Congress could take no action on such a matter, although the resolution would have the influence which one passed by a body representing so large a number of working men might naturally demand. A discussion then took place with reference to the Church's attitude towards strikes and wages. This was the meeting at which Mr. Ben Tillet was to have spoken, but, as already announced, he withdrew his name from the programme in consequence of some misunderstanding as to whether he is or is not a member of the Church of England. Prebendary Harry Jones read a paper, in which he urged that the Church has no business to offer and no call to accept the judge in the settlement of money disputes. At the same time her mouth ought not to be shut. She must declare that covetousness on the the part of the employer or those whom he represents was the cause of many labour disputes. It was the craving for excessive gain and the treating of men as if they were money-making machines that kindled strikes. At the same time she must not forget that the great employer was the public, including those who had little as well as those who had much. Without pretending to decide in disputes of which it had no practical cognisance, the Church could honestly mediate by trying to bring disputants together, and by contending for fair play on both sides. Mr. David Dale, who followed, contended that the Church's attitude was now, and should continue to be, one of broad, general sympathy with the aspirations of labour to secure conditions which would admit of life being more than a struggle for existence; that organisations for this purpose should be looked upon as justifiable and needful; and that perfect freedom of individual action in joining or abstaining from joining such agencies should be inculcated.

The Congress continued its session on Oct. 1, under the presidency of the Bishop of Durham. The subjects discussed were home reunion, foreign missions, betting and gambling, faith as a principle of action, women's work among women, and socialism. Bishop Smythies, dealing with the suggestion that English missionaries should give up their work in spheres of German and Portuguese influence in Africa, said it would cover them with disgrace to do so. Among the speakers and readers on Socialism were Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary for India, the Bishop of Durham, Bishop Barry, and Judge Hughes. At the other meeting betting and gambling formed the subject of discussion, papers being read by the Rev. E. Carr-Glyn and Major Seton Churchill, who gathered hope of a check to the evil from the fact that certain football and athletic associations had called upon its members to discourage betting at their meetings. The Dean of Rochester suggested that the Prince of Wales should be entreated to head a crusade against gambling and betting, as he believed the remedy for the evil might be found in the upper classes systematically discountenancing it.

At the Congress yesterday the question of establishing brotherhoods in the Church of England, the members of which should be required to take vows of celibacy, poverty, and obedience, was discussed with great animation. Archdeacon Farrar taking the lead in advocacy of the proposal, and the Bishop of Liverpool in opposition. Rhyl was selected as the place of next year's meeting.

THE PLANET MARS.

A QUESTION of commanding interest with regard to astronomical observations has arisen within the last few weeks. It refers to the possibility of human life existing on the surface of Mars. The ruddy planet—the best known to us of all the heavenly bodies—not even excepting the moon—possesses without doubt distinct outlines of continents and seas. There is, however, on Mars, a strange intermingling of water and land—not huge oceans after the manner of our earth, but pieces of water in shape and size resembling the Baltic and the Black Seas. One of these, hitherto represented as uniform and nearly circular, has been discovered very recently to be cut in two by a yellow band, dividing it into two unequal parts. Simultaneously, it was observed by an Italian astronomer that another Martial lake, somewhat similar to Lake Tchad in Africa, was bisected, and that five immense canals of the kind peculiar to the planet were also divided into two parts by two straight lines absolutely parallel to each other. M. Flammarion, the eminent and popular French scientist, is now propounding the question, "What can these seas, lakes, and canals that divide themselves up in this manner be?" It is mere surmise, but, unless the division of the Martial seas is accounted for through some upheaval of the planet's solid nucleus, the only other solution possible is the agency of intelligent creatures on Mars. None but great engineers working with mechanical precision, and skilful in artificial means for utilising the forces of nature, could construct the solid bands now seen dividing many of the seas and canals on the surface of Mars.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the mouth, and a Breath, of Flowers, should use Lemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH FDIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottal, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

MR. JOHN MORLEY ON HIS IRISH EXPERIENCES.

MR. JOHN MORLEY addressed a large meeting at St. Helens on Sept. 29. Dwelling at length upon his recent visit to Ireland, he said that the inevitable effect of the proceedings at the last fortnight in Tipperary would be to rally the Nationalists, whether clerical or lay, and to close their ranks, even if those ranks had to become disorganised, which he did not believe. He did not wonder at the consternation of the Coercionists at this master-stroke. What motive could have been in the mind of the Minister that prompted him to take these proceedings? They would be told that it was not a question of policy, but of the law being broken, and that it was the duty of the Government to strike the law-breakers. But that would not do, because by their own showing these alleged illegalities began in January. Time was getting on. They had had nearly one-fourth of the period which the Tories asked the British people to give them for restoring to Ireland law and order, and yet they found rallied against them the great mass of the popular representatives, the press, and the clergy of the country. The gaunt shadow of hunger was slowly creeping over the west of Ireland. Within the past few days landlords and others having no connection with the Nationalist cause had described the approaching calamity as certain, and the Government would have to take prompt action to deal with the approaching calamity. Mr. Morley then proceeded to give a detailed account of the occurrences at Tipperary last week, when the trial of Mr. Dillon, Mr. William O'Brien, and their co-defendants began. He described how, to his amazement, as he with a few friends was peacefully walking along the streets, he suddenly found himself hustled and pushed and menaced by constables in a state of fury. The gathering of people was very scanty, and there was no sort of obstruction. The nearest approach to a riot was a shrill Tipperary cheer on his account. He never saw such an act of folly as the attitude of the authorities on that occasion. He said deliberately that the constabulary were put into an attitude calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. It was as insignificant a crowd as ever he saw, and he saw no stone-throwing from first to last. He believed that the armed men at the door of the court-house were at no time less than three to one to the unarmed men. In truth, a couple of constables could have controlled the crowd. There was no excuse for the batoning whatever. Yet violent batoning went on outside the gate, and men were brought in dripping with blood. He made his way to Col. Caddell, and told him he ought to open the gates and let the people in. Ultimately the Colonel agreed to do this. The gates were opened, and even when everyone who liked went into the court it was not filled, while the tumultuous throng were as quiet and orderly as if they were at church. The violence and riotousness was wholly on the side of the authorities, and not the people. If Col. Caddell had acted at first as he acted in deference to the speaker's wishes, there would not have been one jot or tittle of disorder. The whole thing was a piece of clumsiness and blundering; but to blunder when dealing with armed men was a crime. If the Chief Secretary produced in the House of Commons what had been published as the official account, he (Mr. Morley) would in ten minutes riddle it in pieces. The resort to batons on that occasion was a deplorable outrage, a lawless outrage, a cowardly outrage. The strongest Tory in the county of Lancashire would have felt just as much disgust and indignation as he did at this brutal and cowardly exhibition. The system responsible for these scenes was that pursued by the Chief Secretary for three and a half years. The Chief Secretary had defended every act of the executive through thick and thin, right or wrong. From the odious and wicked slaughter at Mitchelstown downwards and onwards, the Chief Secretary had refused all effective public inquiry. He had denied the truth of all charges brought against the police, he had refused to believe the word of any Irish member, and the Irish people had been left wholly to the mercy of the authorities, without help and without hope. If he turned to the proceedings in the Tipperary Court, he saw little to inspire the people of Ireland with respect for the administration of the law in that country. In England the case would have been tried by an experienced judge and an impartially chosen jury. In Ireland it was tried by two gentlemen, one of them nominally a barrister, but both of them, in fact, having been, and one still being, executive officers of police. One of these judges had within the period covered by the charges while discharging his police duty had violent altercations with one of the very men whom he was about to try, and had been seen by some of the men whom he was about to try heading baton charges in circumstances affecting this very cause. What scandal could be worse? Whatever the legality might be, he and they knew what the common sense and what the equity was. If they must have coercion and coercion courts, why not at least cover up their nakedness with some decency and attempt a pretence of competency in the first place and impartiality in the second? During the hour or two that he was present the court was a scene of perplexity, bewilderment, and helplessness.

GAME REGULATIONS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ON this subject, Mr. Reginald Gilbert writes to the *Times* as follows:— Sir,—The rules made by Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, have in the past been a burning question in India, and formed the subject of much comment in the Indian newspapers about two years ago, and I am glad to be able to give "S. B." some information on the subject. I have for many years been big-game shooting in the jungles of this province, and when the first rules were published about two years ago I brought the matter before the Bombay Natural History Society. The rules were then practically prohibitive, but, on the Bombay Natural History Society addressing Mr. Mackenzie, they received a very courteous reply informing them they had put a wrong construction on the rules. The Society after this, at a general meeting, decided to carry the matter no further, as they thought the rules might protect certain classes of game which were fast disappearing, on account of their wholesale destruction by native shikarrees, and they wished to see how the rules would work. A doubt was expressed as to whether or not the issue of the rules was *ultra vires*, and a strong opinion prevailed that they were illegally promulgated. It was stated at the time that the rules were made to protect the jungles from fire and to prevent the total destruction of big game. For many reasons I and others ventured to doubt this. Other rules, not nearly so stringent, were afterwards issued, but I have not seen the new rules referred to by "S. B.," and therefore I am not competent to discuss them. I am one of those who think it monstrous that anyone should be hindered from shooting tigers and panthers anywhere and at all times. I think it wrong that a native whose cattle or friends have been killed by a tiger should not be at liberty to follow that tiger into a jungle and kill it without first proceeding to the Deputy Commissioner's office and obtaining a permit on payment of certain fees. Under the rules a native could be heavily fined for thus killing a tiger, and I know of a case where a low-caste native who set a spring gun in a Government forest over a cow kidlle by a tiger was prosecuted for doing so.

The military authorities, I believe, objected strongly to officers being in any way hampered by restrictions against big game shooting. I suppose that is the reason why certain military officers are exempt.

In any event, I think that all forest officers, Deputy Commissioners, and civil officers of the district should be exempt, and I am sure this opinion is very prevalent in India. The officers in the district, who have to live there and put up with a vile climate, should certainly have the privilege of shooting at their own doors. These officers are universally kind and hospitable to strangers shooting in their districts, and everyone would regret that any restrictions should be imposed on them. I am a non-official myself, and the same restrictions are imposed upon me when I go out tiger-shooting as upon natives. The question of European *vs.* Native does not therefore come in, except in the fact that the native who suffers from the depredations of tigers belongs to a class too poor to pay the fees for a permit.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies deserve the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water when the ointment should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction causes pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to diminish pain, reduce inflammation, and purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady, while the Pills restore vital power.

THE HINDOO MARRIAGE QUESTION.

SURGEON-GEN. W. ROBERT CORNISH, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., late member of the Legislative Council, Fort St. George, writes to the *Times* on the above subject as follows:—

Sir,—Those who interest themselves in the social condition of our Indian population are deeply indebted to your anonymous correspondent, who has given us so masterly a *resume* of the subjects of child-marriage and enforced widowhood. With his main conclusions as to what might be done by legislation (the people themselves being willing and helpful) to improve the position of Indian women, I am generally in accord. But, seeing how few of the persons concerned really desire any change in the law or any modification of the customs or practices connected with their religion and caste observances, I hold that the Government of India has shown its wisdom in declining to alter the law until the views of the Indian reformers meet with more general acceptance than is now the case. In regard to this matter I wish especially to point out that the advocates of reform in marriage observances are very few in number and by no means agreed among themselves as to what they would alter. The reformers may be counted by hundreds, whilst the people who are content to go on in the old grooves number many millions.

One of the most eloquent and earnest of the reforming party, Mr. Malabari, of Bombay, is a Parsee, and although he may speak with authority in reference to the desires and aspirations of his co-religionists (a very small community), he certainly cannot do so in regard to the millions of Hindoos who take their law and religion on Brahminical authority. Mr. Malabari is as much an outsider from the pale of Hindooism as you or I, and however much we may admire his earnest zeal in trying to ameliorate the condition of Hindoo women, it is only right that on so large and intricate a question the British public should clearly understand that his voice is not the voice of the Hindoo community, whose religious and social observances the British Government has pledged itself to respect.

At a meeting of the National Indian Congress at Bombay last December, the National Social Conference debated this very question of widow re-marriage which was introduced by Dewan Bahadur Ragoonatha Row, a Hindoo gentleman who has devoted much time to the serious study of the Shastras, and is earnestly interested in the reform of the Indian Marriage Act of 1856. Mr. Ragoonatha Row proposed that the conference should come to a resolution "demanding the appointment by Government of a thoroughly representative commission to inquire into and report upon the working of the Widow Re-marriage Act of 1856." Even this simple proposition was not concurred in by members of the conference, although Mr. Ragoonatha Row made no attempt to demand that the age of consent should be raised from 12 to 13, as suggested by your correspondent, but confined his resolution to an inquiry as to the operation of an Act that had been law for 34 years.

One of the debaters, Professor B. G. Tilak, in speaking to the resolution, said:—

"Before voting on the point they must decide whether they would allow legislative interference with their caste privileges. (Cries of 'no.') Many of the leaders of the reform movement had recently declared that legislation in social matters was impracticable. All the resolutions moved that day, however, related to interference with their social customs. Therefore, he would ask them not to vote for any of those propositions. . . . There must be no legislative interference with any of their social customs.

In the end a weak amendment was agreed to by a large majority—"That this conference is of opinion that the time has now arrived for an inquiry into the working of the Widow Marriage Act of 1856, with a view to suggest further improvements in the same so as to remedy its defects." The result of the debate shows most clearly that while a majority of reformers present at the meeting did not raise any objection to an inquiry into the working of the Act, they testified by their cries of "No, no," that they were not prepared to tolerate any legislative interference in regard to their social customs—*i.e.*, in regard to the marriageable age of their womenkind.

This debate is, I believe, the latest contribution of Hindoo opinion on the subject of child and widow marriage. It scarcely bears out your correspondent's suggestion that native opinion is changing so rapidly that legislative action, pronounced impracticable some six years ago, is now on the high road to becoming feasible. Most of us who wish well to India and her sons and daughters would rejoice to know that the leaders of Indian society were devoting their time and energies to a careful consideration of customs and usages which bear with undue severity on women; but in the words of one of the speakers at the conference I have alluded to, "reforms must proceed from within and not from without," and in my view there are no present circumstances which would justify the Indian Government in interfering by legislation with these customs and usages, bound up as they are with the religious beliefs of the people.

To turn from the abstract to the concrete, let us see how Hindoo society treats its reformers. Only a few weeks ago the *Madras Mail* brought to notice the case of Mr. G Subramaniah, a brief abstract of which may be noted. Mr. S. Subramaniah is by birth a Brahman of the highest caste; he is a man of university education and editor of a leading newspaper called the *Hindu*, which is published in English and is the main organ of the Liberal and reforming party in Southern India. It seems that quite recently this gentleman interested himself in bringing about the marriage of a child-widow of his own caste, an action which was perfectly legal on his part and on that of the persons uniting in wedlock. But his caste acquaintances thought differently, and have not only excommunicated Mr. Subramaniah himself, but also those of his family and friends who keep on visiting terms with him. And this, an episode not of six years ago, but of six weeks, does not seem hopeful for the cause of an imminent marriage reform in India.

Your correspondent has dwelt at length on the question of the marriageable age of Indian women. If you will permit me, I will on a future occasion explain how the people themselves regard it, and prove that in the present state of public opinion any hint of legislation on so private and intimate a subject would stir up an amount of suspicion and bad feeling which might result in the most disastrous political consequences.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN ENGLAND.

THE Commissioners of Prisons in England and Wales make a highly satisfactory report for the year ending March 31 last, from which it appears that the population of the prisons is steadily declining. In the year 1878 the inmates of the gaols numbered 20,833; last year they were 13,877. Since the year 1877, in which the prisons were transferred to Government, the prison population had almost continuously fallen, notwithstanding the increase of the general population, so that the number for 1889-90 is 31·8 per cent. below the number for 1876-77. The figures also afford proof that the diminution in the prison population is undoubtedly due in a large degree to a decrease in the amount of crime and in the number of persons who live by crime. With a population increased by 3,551,257, or about one-seventh, the number of the criminal classes is only three-quarters of what it was in 1877-78. The number of houses of known or suspected bad character for each of the two years is respectively 4,440 and 2,978. It is stated that the crimes, which may be described as those of dishonesty or malice, have, as a whole, largely decreased in number, especially compared with the population; that crimes and offences against local Acts and by-laws, which may be described as offences against social discipline, have about kept pace with the population; that drunkenness has largely decreased; and that, but for the offences under the Elementary Education Acts, the total number of offences of all sorts would have been considerably less in the latter of these years than in the earlier, notwithstanding the large increase in the population. Further, the report states that "statistics of convictions prove that the number of persons who receive their first conviction is diminishing every year, and the proportion of the honest and law-abiding portion of the population must be, of course, increasing largely as compared with the law-breakers. The number of prisioners who had not been previously convicted on the average of the five years 1880-84, was 84,407 during the last five years, 1885-89 it was 73,321. In 1889 it was 71,037. The influences of good bringing-up—mental, moral, and physical—which have so largely increased in recent years, are therefore gradually but surely having their effect.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS AT WORK.

THE annual report of the English Commissioners of Customs, just issued, states that the gross receipt of Customs revenue, including charges and the revenue of the Isle of Man, amounted to £20,695,492, being an increase of £488,004 over the gross receipt for the financial year 1888-89, a total increase of 2·4 per cent., or of 1·4 per cent. in excess of the increase due to the ordinary annual growth of the population. There has been only one change as regards the tariff—namely, that in respect of the beer duty. The specific gravity of the worts in relation to which the duty is imposed was altered from 1,057 deg. to 1,055 deg., the effect being an increased duty of 3d. a barrel of 36 gallons. This change applies to imported beer merely as a countervailing duty to the excise duty imposed on beer brewed in the United Kingdom, and is not of importance as regards the Customs revenue. Advantage was taken of this slight alteration in the duty

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Paris *Figaro* gives an interesting sketch of Signor Crispi, the Italian premier:—He is tall and thin, with a wonderfully light step for a man of seventy-one; restless, rubbing his knees together, squeezing tightly your arm with his thumb and forefinger whenever you put forward an objection, as if he wanted to cram into you by force the idea he is defending. He looks an easy-going man, he laughs at his own sayings and at yours; his voice is soft and gentle when speaking Italian, slightly rough when he speaks French, which he knows thoroughly, but pronounces with a strong Italian accent, casting about for words, and drawing out the last syllables, either in order to watch the effect of his words upon his interlocutor, or to prepare the next sentence. He is fashionably dressed in a frock-coat rather of an English pattern, and wears a white tie and silk stock. He has the complexion of a man who takes his tub every morning. His nails are carefully trimmed. The mouth is large and fairly well set with teeth. The cheeks are full and clean shaven, the nose is large, resting as it were upon a short thick moustache. He is bald; his eyes are piercing, intelligent, changeable—the eyes of an astute and remarkable man.

Dr. THOMSON, the Archbishop of York, who is *de facto* the president of the Church Congress, is a man of great ability—alike distinguished as a divine and a preacher. "The Archbishop," says the *Rock*, "is a typical Englishman—physically and mentally. The tall, manly form, the massive neck and head, are admirably indicative of that mental robustness which we may fairly call national. 'Here,' one almost involuntarily exclaims, 'is a man who can think, speak, and act.' It is not remarkable that he should be so respected in the Church, nor that his personal character, coupled with his tolerant opinions, should have won him the esteem of men of every sect and of every denomination; while his friends and those who have the privilege of his intimate acquaintance love him, for his stronger qualities are only equalled by his kindness of heart and by his charm of manner." Dr. Thomson is now seventy-two.

Miss Borthwick, the young lady artist who assisted Mrs. Illingworth in doing ambulance duty at Tipperary, is not related to Sir Algernon Borthwick, although she is a daughter of a very ancient and very conservative Scottish family, and is nearly related to some of the most prominent Scotch Tories, including Lord Kingsburgh, the late Lord-Advocate. Miss Borthwick is very clever and very beautiful. Her classical profile and fair hair are known and admired in the artistic world. One of Miss Borthwick's sisters is Mrs. Malcolm Lawson, the wife of a Radical musician; from which it may be inferred that the venerable traditions of Scotch Toryism have not the influence they should have on the clever young ladies of our generation.

Mrs. Crawford gives a delightful sketch of Jeanne Samary in this week's *Truth*:—"She was a potato-faced girl. Her face was always breaking out into broad laughter. The tone was too frank to be ladylike. She had not a good feature, except her teeth. Still the countenance was charming. There was a fresh-complexioned piquancy in the slightly turned-up nose, eyes that looked one straight in the face without a *soupçon* of brass, cherry lips which were never able to cover two rows of dazzling teeth, and a beautifully trim figure. Her mother was in despair at her vulgarity. Styles of faces are often fashionable. When Jeanne Samary was entering her teens the Empress Eugenie's profile was the type of beauty. Regular features only were admired; people were insensible to a plain face beautified by expression. Jeanne Samary looked almost a youthful Biddy, with her potato-face sort of comeliness."

Sir Peter Edlin has been ill, and he mentioned in court the other day that his indisposition was due in a great measure to the polluted atmosphere of the badly ventilated law courts. This brought a daring young barrister to his feet with the remark, "The last things the architect thought of were light and air, m'lud." "Oh," snapped the judge, "did he confide that to you?" and that adventurous counsel realised, amidst the laughter of all present at his discomfiture, that Sir Peter resents rivalry in discontent.

Marie Tempest is in America just now, and this is a little story about her doings in New York. "About a month ago," says a New York paper, "the conductor and breaksman of the train, which at 12-25 a. m. leaves Long Island City for Far Rockaway, were much interested in the movements of a slender, lithe, and sinuous blonde—of the russet-golden type—who began at that time to take the train Rockaway-bound with nightly regularity. Without being a pretty woman exactly, she was a very striking one—thin, keen-faced, vivacious, high cheek-boned, copper-haired, blue-eyed, and sharp of tongue. She wore every night a black lace dress, a black lace hat, and diamonds enough to make a big blaze in the darksome car."

About the fifteenth midnight the sardonic breakman attached to the Far Rockaway coach made these brief discursive remarks about the mysterious passenger between spasms of expectoration, as he jogged Jamaica-ward on the rear platform: "She's a daisy, ain't she? D'y ever see sich hair, eh? Oh! she's a Yum-Yum, she is. Ketchonter di'muns see! Shezinglish, she is. Feller with herzinglish. Oh! she'sadaisy! Every feller—sh'rides with—sh'gives him idea—she'sstuck-onim. Zits young-feller to-night. He thinks zowns her. She's—a—d—a—isy! Bump! Jam—a—ker!" So she is—and her name's Marie Tempest.

The late Mr. E. Mulhallen Marum, M. P. for Kilkenny County, when a young man, was one of the most daring riders to hounds in Ireland. About thirty years ago, whilst returning with a few friends from a hunt near the city of Kilkenny he made a wager that he would ride his horse safely down the "stone steps of St. Canice," leading from the cathedral of that name to the street below. The "stone steps" were thirty to forty in number, four and a half feet wide, and composed of the black marble for which Kilkenny is famed, polished like glass from long usage. He accomplished the feat safely, and in next week's *Punch* appeared the following:—

"Harum-scarum Mulhallen Marum
Rode down St. Canice's steps in Kilkenny;
Had his horse stumbled at all, he'd have got a great fall.
And knocked out his brains—had he any."

All the talk in Paris is about Sarah's impersonation of Cleopatra. Meanwhile all gossip about the actress is interesting. Her latest exploit, which has set the Parisian *gobemouches* on the alert, is that of taming young serpents for bracelets. The result has been that all the jewellers are producing serpents in enamel, and this design is so popular that it has become the bracelet of the hour. Some very charming designs have already been completed, and the results are to be seen on the wrists of the fashionable beauties of Paris.

Mr. Lewis, the great solicitor, is an excellent talker. He never raises his voice beyond a low clear monotone. His speech is dry, cynical, not unkindly, sometimes almost enthusiastic. For a man whose memory, like Mr. Talkinghorne, is a kind of safe-deposit for most of the strangest and darkest secrets in London society, it is curiously free, either from spleen or morbid views of life. Mr. Lewis is a man of the world, but by no means a case-hardened one.

Mr. Arthur Antwis Hopkins has been appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate in the place of Mr. d'Eyncourt. Mr. Hopkins is very little known in London. He belongs to the Home Secretary's circuit in the Midlands, and has just completed the ten years' experience at the bar which magistrates should possess. Mr. Hopkins is counsel to the Mint authorities at Birmingham sessions. He was educated at Rugby and Cambridge, and is forty-five.

THE action of the Leprosy Investigation Executive Committee, of which Baron de Rothschild is chairman, in appealing to the officers of leper asylums and to others who may be in a position to give information upon leprosy to assist the inquiry, is said to have already met with an important response. Every expert is asked to supply information as to what is in his opinion the cause of the disease and the method of its propagation, and next as to the measures he would recommend for its control and the amelioration of the condition of the sufferers. Among those who have already replied to the questions are Sir W. Moore, Surgeon-General Beatson, Professor Caley, R. P. Manson, Surgeon-General Francis, Professor Cunninghame, and Surgeon-Major Pringle.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient:—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, and is particularly valueable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham
Prestonkirk, N. B.
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SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.

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Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
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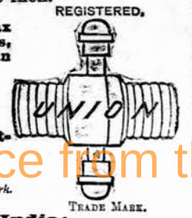
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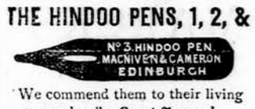

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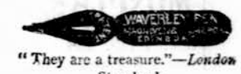

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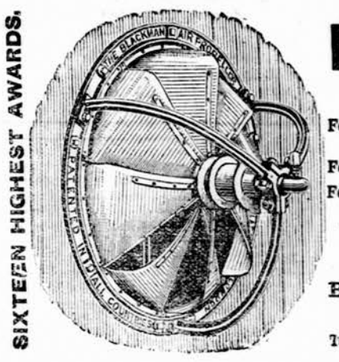
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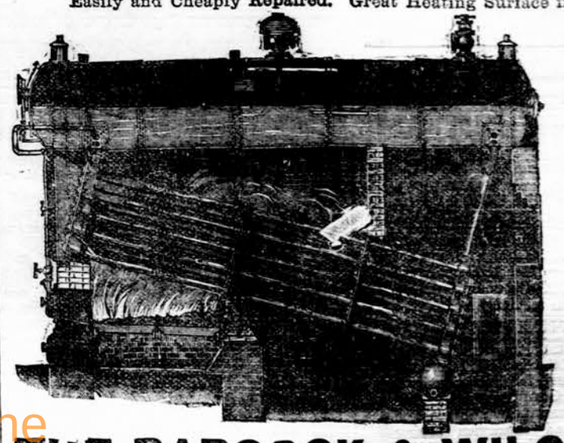
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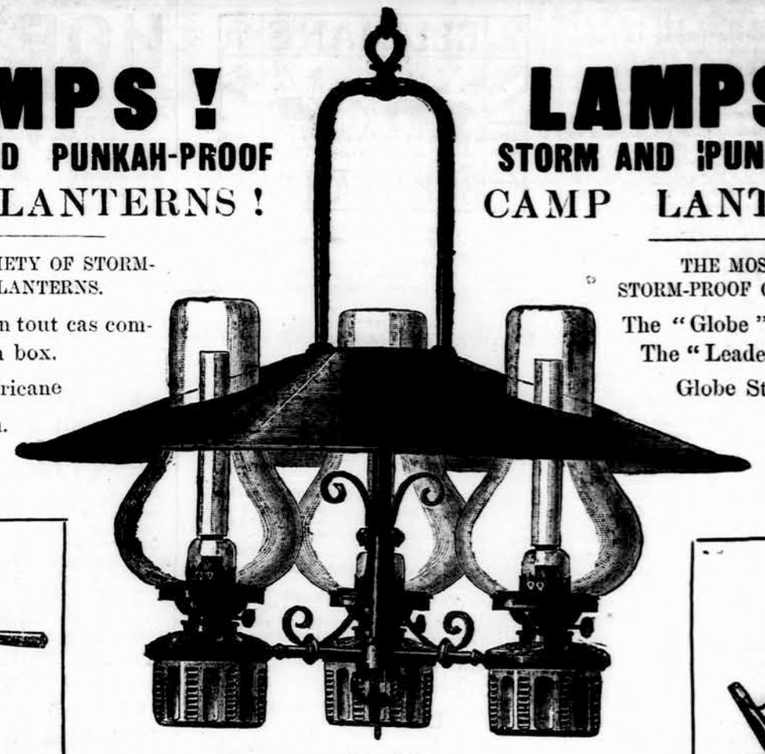

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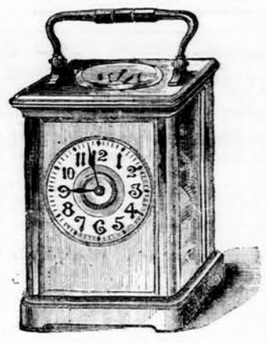

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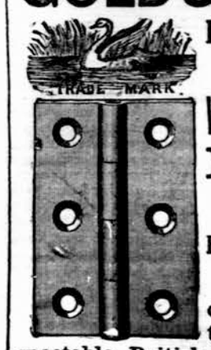

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